The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

PINCHBACK'S CREDENTIALS AS UNITED STATES SENATOR HANDED TO HIM—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Legislature, in joint session to-day, ratified the election of Pinchback to the United States Senate, and immediately afterward his credentials were handed to him by Gov. Kellogg. He states that the election was not a surprise to him. He has for some time past been confident that the Legislature would again choose him to fill the position which he now hopes to obtain. To-day he received telegrams of congratulation from United States Senator West and others, and he will go to Washington in a few days fully assured that he will at once be seated. He says that a determined effort to defeat him was made this morning by one or two of his political enemies. He declined to give their names.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

To-day Mr. Martin, a Democratic member of the House from Lafayette Parish, came to the State-house, and informed the Governor that he was ready to take his seat and to act with the Republicans. It is understood that at least five others are on the point of following his example. The city men are a unit in favor of remaining out of the existing Legislature, forming their own House, and then adjourning. Many of the Republicans from the parishes, however, are without means, and are anxious to take their seats and secure their pay per mileage. Leading Democrats here are using every effort to prevent them from doing so. To-night the Committee of Seventy has been in session arranging for a torch-light procession and mass-meeting. There is no doubt that this step is taken for the purpose of influencing the weak members referred to. Both Kellogg and the Democrats still claim that overtures are being made them by their opponents, but it can be stated positively that no compromise of any kind will be entered into until after the Congressional Subcommittee of Investigation has reported. Both sides now declare that they will make no move until the National Legislature has taken some action.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message was received here this evening. The Democrats express the opinion that it is a weak and unsatisfactory document. Prominent Republican officials refuse to make any comment on it, one or two of them saying simply that it does not strengthen Kellogg's position.

THE REPORTED COMPROMISE WITH KELLOGG DENIED BY A CONSERVATIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Mr. Dupre, a Conservative member of the House from Orleans, is authority for the statement that there is not a word of truth in the reported offers of Kellogg for a compromise giving the Conservatives the House. On the other hand, the Republicans regard themselves masters of the situation.

PINCHBACK ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR IN JOINT SESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—The House and Senate met to-day, compared the journals of yesterday, and declared P. B. S. Pinchback elected United States Senator.

Both Houses of the Legislature to-day passed resolutions requesting Congress to immediately institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of Louisiana.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH—HE BOLDLY ASSUMES THE OFFENSIVE—THE DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS DESIGNED TO INFLAME THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—SHARP PASSAGES WITH SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENATORS—A TRIBUTE TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The most vigorous speech yet delivered on the Louisiana question, on the Republican side, was made to-day by Senator Logan. Whatever may be said about its ability, it seemed to me more effective with Republican Senators and more annoying to Democrats than any of the speeches that have preceded it. Senator Logan did not attempt to resist the attacks made by the Democrats, but boldly assumed the aggressive, and hurled charge upon charge upon the opponents of the Administration, and followed them up by citations from the records that kept some of the Democrats very uneasy. He charged that the denunciation heard on this question in the Senate was for the purpose of inflaming the people against the Republican Party, which has been characterized as despotic and tyrannical by men who had received its clemency. It was a raid upon the Administration, its object being to open the campaign for the next Presidency. He recited the facts of the Penn insurrection, and claimed that that insurrection continued to the present time. He spoke of the intimidation practiced at the November election, and read a certificate furnished to negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, that they might obtain protection from persecution and murder. Touching the massacre at Colfax and Coushatta, he said Senator Gordon asked, "Why did not the Republican law officers arrest and punish the offenders?" He answered, "Because the District Attorney and Judges had been murdered." Senator Gordon had asked where was the United States District Attorney, Judge of the court, the Marshal to enforce the Enforcement act, and the United States Army to sustain them. Senator Logan replied, the District Attorney was in his grave "murdered by your party; and the Army, great God! you have been railing against it and denouncing the Government for calling upon it." This led to a few thrusts and parries between Gordon and Logan which were much enjoyed on the Republican side. Gordon denied that he had denounced the Government or the Army, and said, "The Senator has made a specific charge. I ask him to make it good or withdraw it." Logan replied, "That does not terrify me. I am not in the habit of withdrawing." This produced considerable sensation, the Chair rapping for order, and reminding Senators that Mr. Logan was entitled to the floor. Mr. Gordon arose, showing some agitation, and said: "If Mr. Logan had done him an injustice, it was his duty, as a man and as a brother Senator, to withdraw it." Mr. Logan said: "If the Senator acts with kindness. He will be treated with kindness; but if he treats men in a tone of denunciation he will find that is a game two can play at." Mr. Logan then proceeded without further interruption from Gordon. He argued that Gov. Kellogg was justified in calling upon the Army with the information he had of the purposes of the White Leaguers. In performing this duty, the military did not molest any member of the Legislature. Bloodshed would have resulted had not this action been taken. The Democrats had a large number of men unlawfully in the hall, prepared with gilt badges, showing plainly their preconcerted purpose to capture the Legislature by force. He then related the organization of the Legislature and incidental scenes, and directed attention to the fact that the military first invaded the legislative Chamber upon the invitation of Wiltz, the Democrats cheering upon Gen. De Trobriand's appearance. He wanted to know what the resolutions introduced into the Virginia Legislature calling the Governors of the States to assemble their Legislatures in special session meant. Do they propose to secede? He had seen such resolutions fourteen years ago, and the result was a bloody war. They are told the North is tired of this Republican rule, and is ready to yield and stand by these lawless operations in the South. He warned them not to be deceived by such false cries. They had been deceived by them once. "Do not flatter yourselves you can usurp the powers of the Government and trample under foot the rights of the people, white or black, without calling forth from the Northern people that same feeling which was once made so terribly manifest." Referring to Senator Bayard's remark that Sheridan's dispatches showed him to be unfit to breathe the air of a Republic, he said: "If Sheridan, after having done as much as any man to preserve this Republic, was not fit to breathe its air, where is the man who is fit?" This called up Senator Bayard. He did not detract from Sheridan's military services and renown. He repeated, that the man who believed the sentiments contained in Sheridan's dispatches is unfit to breathe the air of a Republic; "If he be, the rest of us are not, because we could become his mere serfs." He believed the power of the law and the liberties of the people were more precious than the most brilliant military reputation. Senator Logan replied to this with warmth and bitterness. This repetition of the denunciation of Sheridan led him to say what he had thought but did not intend to utter, and that is that Bayard's denunciation is an invocation to the White League to murder Sheridan. If he is not fit to breathe the air of a Republic, he is not fit to live. The Democrats of the Senate had denounced Sheridan more during this debate than they had done Jeff. Davis during the existence of the rebellion. Senator Logan continued discussing the condition of affairs and disputing the claims of the opposition that peace exists in the South. He did not conclude his speech to-day, and has the floor again to-morrow.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE REPORT ON LOUISIANA NOT YET READY—VIEWS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS—MR. POTTER RECOMMENDS WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS, WHICH WOULD RESULT IN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF EVERY REPUBLICAN OFFICER IN THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Louisiana Investigating Committee's report is not yet finished, and Messrs. Potter and Foster are working upon it to-night, and expect to have it ready to present to the full committee again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is understood that all the members of the subcommittee will sign the report. The general character of the document has been foreshadowed. The full committee will not decide upon going to New-Orleans till the subcommittee's report has been submitted, and there is perhaps a little less disposition to continue the investigation than was exhibited yesterday. The report will be given to the public as soon as it has been received by the full committee. There has been an opportunity given to the Kellogg party to take testimony before a commission, and some has been taken and forwarded, which has not yet arrived in Washington. While the statement of facts may be agreed to by all the committee, the recommendations which individual members would make are widely different. Mr. Potter thinks that the Federal forces should be withdrawn, and that the withdrawal would be followed by a bloodless revolution, which would place the State in the hands of the Democrats and then peace and serenity would be perfect. He says if the announcement were made that the Army was to be taken away on the 1st of February, the 31st of January would not find a Republican office-holder in the State, and there would be no bloodshed. Mr. Foster inclines to favor a Provisional Government, going back and doing over again the work of reconstruction, or he would probably favor a new election. The report will be very severe on the official corruption in the State.

OPINION AMONG CONGRESSMEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

UNQUALIFIED COMMENDATION FROM REPUBLICANS, AND RECOGNITION BY DEMOCRATS OF ITS SHREWDNESS—ACTION BY CONGRESS NO LONGER AVOIDABLE—PROSPECT FOR PASSING A NEW ELECTION ACT—KELLOGG DISTATEFUL TO THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Message of the President was received at the Senate about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and it was immediately read by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Gorham. The galleries, which were crowded to overflowing, as they have been every day since the opening of the Louisiana debate, and a very full Senate, with a large number of members of the House who were upon the floor, listened to the reading amid the most profound silence. No Message which the President has sent to Congress has been so anxiously awaited, or has been read with so much interest. No Message, save perhaps the Message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners, has met with such decided and unanimous approval on the Republican side in both the House and Senate. There is but one voice, and that is in commendation of the Message, both for its tone and temper, and for the strong and forcible presentation of all the facts and arguments. The position taken by the President, both in regard to the course already pursued, and his desire to have a settlement of Louisiana affairs effected by Congress, is regarded as placing the Republican Party in a position where it can, by the wise action of Congress, escape from a very unfortunate and insupportable position. The Democrats make no criticism, but say of the Message that it is very shrewd. Looking at the document from a partisan position alone it certainly deserves that characterization. It is regarded by the Republican Senators as a complete answer to the speeches which have been made in the Senate, based on the theory that the Administration was directly responsible for the use of the military, and that the recommendations of Sheridan were approved by the President.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

The question now arises how the situation in Louisiana shall be dealt with by Congress, since it is agreed on all sides that some legislation is imperative. The caucuses of the Republicans will be called together again, and the policy to be adopted will be agreed upon in party conferences, or at least the attempt to agree will be made. There is some impatience expressed among members of the House that the Senate does not address itself to perfecting practical measures rather than debating the subject over again on no proposition whatever, and with the arguments of past sessions. The House would now adopt more radical legislation than would be acceptable to the Republicans of the Senate, and probably nearly the remainder of the session will be required to bring the two Houses together on any bill.

A NEW ELECTION OR KELLOGG?

There is a great deal of talk among members of the House in favor of a new election, but members feel less responsibility in private discussion than in public debate, and how the majority will stand when Mr. Hale's resolution comes up again next Monday is uncertain. The talk of leading members now would indicate its adoption by a large majority. The Senate seems to be opposed to a new election, and favorable to a Congressional support of Kellogg. The House finds the proposition for continuous recognition of Kellogg very distasteful. There is some danger of a conflict between the two Houses which will prevent action, and as inaction would be advantageous to the Democrats, they may be expected to assume that attitude best calculated in their opinion to prevent Republican unity and agreement.

MAJOR MERRILL'S REPORT IN FULL.

CONDITION OF CADDO PARISH JUST BEFORE THE ELECTION—THE OFFICIALS ELECTED AFRAID TO ASSUME THEIR DUTIES—OPPOSITION TO THE WHITE LEAGUE STAMPED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following is the full report of Major Merrill, which has been so often referred to in the dispatches and debates on Louisiana affairs:

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER RED RIVER, SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 20, 1874.

Adjutant General Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: Referring to your telegram of Dec. 17, directing me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress violence, and let it be understood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that in view of these instructions I have been at some pains to investigate the probabilities of violence here, and find the following to be the facts as nearly as I can ascertain them: The State Returning Board have officially announced that the candidates for office in this parish, on what is known as the Radical ticket, are duly and lawfully elected. The leaders of the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and that the persons then declared elected shall not take or hold the offices. This determination appears to be well settled, and so generally expressed and approved by the large majority of the whites that I have no doubt it is more than an idle threat. This expression in many instances is accompanied by threats of violence, and even death, to the officers if they attempt to take the offices, and I cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repetition of what was at all times the open talk of all the leaders before the election. Three of the officers referred to are members of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and all three are now in New-Orleans. The others are the Parish Judge, Creswell; the Sheriff, Keffner, and several minor officers, including police, jury, justices of the peace, and constables. These are here. There is on the part of most of them such apprehension of danger in assuming their duties that, except the Parish Judge, I do not think any one of them will attempt, or could be induced, to take his office. The Parish Judge is a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell whether he will attempt to take his office or not. I have not seen him recently, and have no definite information of his purpose. So long as any or all of these officers refuse to exercise the functions of their office I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the matter. In one case where my advice was sought as to whether the office should be claimed, I distinctly and peremptorily refused to give any advice, saying that this was no part of my duty, and that those individuals must determine such questions for themselves. It is, I think, pretty well understood that my instructions cover the following points, and will be carried out: That I recognize as the legal State officials only such persons as are recognized executive or judicial officers of the State; that in the legal exercise of their official duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occurs it is my duty to suppress it, and that I will do so; that my advice to all persons is, that if any question exists of the right of any person to hold any office, such question shall be taken before the proper legal tribunals for determination, and shall be peacably determined by the means fixed by law for that purpose; that beyond this I have nothing to say and no advice to offer to any one.

Whether any violence which will render military interference necessary shall occur depends upon so many contingencies that I am not prepared to give any opinion, except to say that if these officers attempt to take their office I have no doubt whatever that it will be necessary to protect them. The three who have gone to New-Orleans to take their seats as members of the Legislature beyond doubt could not safely return here now. Outside of the officers named above there is no one left here to do violence upon. The leading Radicals have left. The usual worrying and harassing of the negroes goes on with little intermission, but lately no acts of violence to persons have come to my knowledge. Such acts now are confined to plundering them, with or without some show of legal forms, and driving them from their homes to seek places to live elsewhere. The conflict for the offices, whether conducted by peaceable legal means or by violence, will stop what little legal check now exists upon crime and wrong-doing, and will greatly aggravate the condition of things, which is already serious enough; but I do not apprehend that it will result in extended disorder at present, because there is nothing left to work upon except the commoner orders, and partly because the leading White Leaguers have gone to New-Orleans.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL,

Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding District.

PUBLIC OPINION.

DISCUSSION IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The resolution condemning the interference of the military in the Legislature of Louisiana was discussed briefly in the House to-day. Mr. Codman, its author, advocated its adoption in an earnest speech. Its intention, he said, was to obtain from the Government a statement that the attack was unauthorized. To ask this he regarded as a right and a duty. If a protest is not made, a precedent will be established which will be used in a dangerous manner in the future. Mr. King, a member from Boston, opposed action on the ground that the President's promised message should be first heard. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with whom that of the Democratic Senator lies. The arrangements for the public meeting in Faneuil Hall on Friday are perfected. Hon. William Gray will preside. Among the speakers will be five Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans are George A. Shattuck, Gen. George H. Gordon, Robert M. Morse, Jr., Albert Mason, and Samuel M. Quincy. The Democrats are Leverett Saltonstall and John Quincy Adams. Had the President's message censured the use of the military directly, it was the intention of the managers of the meeting to roundly applaud him. The character of the message, however, will somewhat temper the speeches, and the meeting will hardly be an indignation meeting. The effort of the speakers will be to point out the danger of a too reckless use of military power, and that of centralization. It is probable that Gen. Grant's conduct, in sustaining Kellogg, will be indorsed, though the employment of the military will be denounced, and the demand will be made for straightforward and prompt action by Congress, upon whom the blame for the present condition of things may be saddled.

MEETING IN ALBANY ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—One of the largest indoor public meetings ever held in this city gathered at Tweddle Hall this evening to give expression to the feeling of indignation existing here at the recent action in New-Orleans on the part of the Federal soldiery. It was presided over by Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Judges Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, Rufus W. Peckham, and others. Each of the speakers condemned the action in the strongest terms, and the sentiments expressed were enthusiastically applauded and indorsed by the audience. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported a series, which were read by Hon. Samuel Hand. They were very emphatic in their denunciations and were loudly applauded when adopted. Ex-Gov. Hoffman was expected to be present, but being unable to attend, sent a lengthy letter in which he reviewed the proceeding and condemned it in the strongest language. None of the speakers made any allusion whatever to the President's Message, sent to the United States Senate to-day, but some of them held Grant solely responsible for the affair.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 13.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin says that Senator Hoby introduced joint resolutions, joining in the national protests against the prostitution of the United States Army to the illegal purposes of making war on any State in the Union. Action on the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

THE ROCHESTER BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Board of Aldermen of this city, last night, passed a resolution condemning the action of the United States military in interfering in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The resolution was offered by Alderman Stone, a Republican, and was carried by a vote of 21 to 8.

JAIL DELIVERY IN MEMPHIS.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS ESCAPE BY AN INGENIOUS RUSE—THE KEEPERS OVERPOWERED—THE CONVICTS AT LARGE, WELL ARMED—THE SHERIFF IN PURSUIT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Something like a general delivery occurred at the City Jail to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock. Jackson, the jailor, had gone to escort some prisoners to the Criminal Court-room. During his absence a house-breaker named Ed. McCoy and two negroes appeared at the inside iron door carrying a sick negro. Calling on Turnkey Betts they informed him that the negro was dying. McCoy took the key, unlocked the inner door leading to the iron ante-room, into which he and the two negroes, assisted by John McCarty, another convict, carried the sick negro. McCoy then turned about and locked the inner door, but left the key in the lock. Turnkey Betts opened the outer door, so that the negro could be carried to a room near the jailor's office. As the sick negro was being carried out McCoy suddenly opened the inner door, while from below a white-horse thief named Jack Clifford, a burglar, and a murderer named Henry Bender, rushed forth with six-shooters in their hands. They passed through all the gates, and gaining the outer hall caught the turnkey, Bettes, and demanded his pistol, which he attempted to draw, but was quickly knocked down by one of the criminals and disarmed. Shoaf, the assistant turnkey, reached the scene and drew his pistol, but was also knocked down and disarmed. At this juncture a general rush was made by the prisoners for the hall. Those who got through and away were J. S. White, John Clifford, Henry Bender, John McCarty, Ed. McCoy, Hans Margarum, and J. J. Day, all white, and Ben Ellis and Louisa Jefferson, colored, making nine in all. A number of others would have escaped, but that the outer door was quickly shut by a prisoner named Taylor Stocks. As soon as they got free all the escaped prisoners made off in the direction of Wolf River Bridge. The Sheriff went in pursuit as soon posse could be gathered. It is thought he will have to fight if he comes upon the prisoners, as they are armed. White is a notorious horse-thief, and under sentence for fifteen years imprisonment; John McCarty, an incendiary, under sentence for two years; Henry Bender, under sentence of ten years for killing a boy last Summer; E. McCoy was imprisoned to await trial for burglary; John Clifford, under sentence of ten years for robbery; J. J. Day, imprisoned for arson; Hans Margerum for robbery; Louis Jefferson was under sentence of fifteen years for robbery, and Ben Ellis, sentenced for horse-stealing. So far as known, none have been recaptured.

THE CAPITAL OF MONTANA—INTENSE COLD

HELENA, Montana Territory, Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court now in session at Virginia City, having ordered a recanvass of the vote of the last election regarding the capital law, it having been proved that the vote of Meagher County had been transposed, the board accordingly recanvassed the vote to-day, the result showing a majority of the votes for the Capital law, and the Acting Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the seat of Government of the Territory removed from Virginia City to Helena.

The weather is clear and cold, the thermometer this morning ranging from 35° to 45° below zero throughout the Territory.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY IN MOBILE DISCHARGED.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 13.—The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, which has been in session here since Dec. 28, were discharged to-day. They found no indictment against any of the Sumter County prisoners, nor against those arrested in Mobile, charged with killing two negroes on election day. The jury consisted of twenty-three men from the body of the district, a majority of whom were Republicans, five of them being negroes.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 13.—There is no organization of the Senate yet. A motion offered in the Assembly, asking a reconsideration of the resolution requesting Messrs. Gordon and Stephens to look after the interests of Florida at Washington, was lost. The House refused to reconsider the motion.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 13.—Extremely cold weather continues throughout the West. The thermometer here to-day ranged from 22° to 14° below zero, at Cheyenne 23° to 1° below, at Fort Laramie 35° below, and at Virginia City, Montana, 44° below. There are twenty-seven inches of snow on the Laramie Plains.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY AND THE CARLISTS.

REDRESS FOR FIRING ON A GERMAN VESSEL IN DISTRESS, AND PLUNDERING HER AFTERWARD.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the German Government has taken preliminary steps to insure satisfaction to the German flag and indemnity for the owners of the German vessel Gustav, which was fired upon while in distress and afterward plundered by the Carlists.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION VOLUNTARILY.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Madrid Government has informed Germany that complete satisfaction will be given for the outrage on the Gustav, immediately upon the receipt of full dispatches from its representative at Berlin. It is thought in Berlin that speedy reparation will be made, because it is of great interest to the Spanish Government to deprive the opposition of the opportunity to attack it which foreign reprisals on the Carlists would afford.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS HOLDING A COUNCIL OF WAR—ALFONSO'S RECEPTION AT VALENCIA.

HENDAYE, Jan. 13.—Don Carlos has gone to Durango to hold a council of war.

The Carlist cavalry on Sunday approached within three miles of Valencia.

The reception of Alfonso at Valencia was less enthusiastic than it was at Barcelona.

REVIVAL OF MILITARY ORDERS—A CARLIST PRIEST IN CUSTODY.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Several military orders, including those of St. Jago, Calatrava, and Alcantara, have been re-established.

The priest Alcalon, a Carlist leader, has been brought to this city a prisoner.

REPORTED SUCCESSES OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS AGAINST CARLISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Minister of War has received dispatches announcing that several bands of Carlists have been badly defeated by the national troops in the Departments of Barcelona and Navarre.

THE MISSION TO PARIS—ARRIVAL OF SERRANO IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Señor Sagasta has declined the Spanish Ambassadorship at Paris.

The truth of yesterday's disquieting reports from Spain is denied. The rumors were set on foot by the Carlists.

The Duke of Parma denies that either the Counts Caserta and Bari, or himself, is about to abandon the cause of Don Carlos.

CHURCH PROPERTY RESTORED BY A DECREE—PREPARATION TO RECEIVE THE KING.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—A decree has been issued for the restoration to the Church of all ecclesiastical property not included in the Redemption Fund.

Preparations for the entry of the King into the capital are being made on a grand scale. The decorations will be profuse and superb. Triumphal arches are being built along the route of the royal procession.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* reports that Prince Gortschakoff has declared that Russia will not make recognition of Alfonso dependent on the confirmation of his accession by the Cortes, but will act in harmany with Germany and Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. DR. NEWMAN'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Rev. John H. Newman, the eminent Catholic divine, has written a pamphlet of ten chapters, addressed to the Duke of Norfolk, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's famous expostulation on the Vatican decrees and civil allegiance. He declares Gladstone's aspersions of English Catholics undeserved, his tone uncharitable, and his conclusions untrustworthy. The *Schola Theologiæ* alone is competent to determine Papal and synodal utterances. It must be confessed, he continues, that some among us in past years have stretched truths until they were near snapping, and have done their best to set the house on fire, leaving others to extinguish the flames. I see no inconsistency in being a good Catholic and a good Englishman. He then draws a distinction between spiritual and secular allegiance. If, he says, Parliament should pass an act compelling Catholics to attend Protestant service once a week, and the Pope should forbid them, I would obey the Pope, not the law. If I were a soldier or sailor, and the Pope bid all Catholics leave the army and navy, I would disobey him in time of war. The reverend father, in conclusion, says infallibility is declared a matter of faith in thought merely, not in actions. There is only one oracle of God—the Holy Church, with the Pope as head.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE ASSEMBLY ORDERED.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Elections to fill six vacant seats in the Assembly, for the Departments of Cotes du Nord and Seine-et-Oise have been ordered to be held on the 7th of February.

AN ALLOWANCE OF EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS TO THE LATE EMPEROR'S HEIRS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Assembly Committee on the liquidation of the late Emperor's Civil List will report in favor of allowing his heirs 800,000 francs, the State retaining the museums at Pierrefonds and Fontainebleau.

STEAMER DISASTER.

LOSS OF THE BRIDE AND TWENTY OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

LONDON, Jan. 14—6 A. M.—The British steamer Bride, from Alexandria for Hull, has been lost, and twenty of her crew and passengers were drowned.

CUBA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A SPANISH FORT BY INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The *Voz de Cuba* says: "On the night of the 5th inst., a body of insurgents, numbering between eight hundred and a thousand men, crossed the Trocha of Jucaro, near Fort No. 15. The forts opened fire upon them, killing five of their number. The garrisons having taken precautions did not lose a single man. Pursuit was given by a stronger force of Spanish troops, which will surprise the insurgents as they are crossing into the Cinco Villas district.

PROPOSED LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A plan has been proposed by a leading iron-ship builder for the establishment of a line of four first-class steam-ships from this port to some place on the Atlantic Coast South. The capital is said to be subscribed, so that the enterprise appears genuine. The trade with the southern coast has become large and prosperous. There is, however, about the affair a mystery that renders it just possible that if the foreign trade should revive these steamers may be put on the route for Europe. They will sail under our flag. It is stated also that the proprietors of Williams & Guion's Line, between Liverpool and New-York, propose to send two of their steam-ships to Philadelphia, regularly, for cargo, and to load grain at the new elevator at the mouth of the Schuylkill.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—1 A. M.—The low barometer which on Tuesday night was over Illinois and Indiana has moved north-eastward over Lake Huron into Canada—it was preceded by cloudy weather, rain, snow, or sleet, and rising temperature in the lake region, Middle States, and New-England; rising and high barometer, falling and low temperature, westerly and northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather, are now prevailing from the North-west, lake region, and the Middle States, southward over the Southern States.

The Mississippi River at St. Louis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans has continued slowly rising, but at Cairo and Memphis falling. The Cumberland and the Ohio, at Cincinnati and Louisville, continued falling.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee high barometer, falling and low temperature, north-west to north-east winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional coast rains will prevail.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, high but falling barometer, low but rising temperature, variable winds, possibly shifting to easterly or southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and the lower lake regions, rising barometer, decided fall in the temperature, brisk and occasionally high north to west winds, and clear weather, except occasional light snow in the latter, which conditions will gradually extend eastward over New-England.

The Ohio river at Pittsburg, and the Cumberland at Nashville will commence rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	26°	24°	3:30 P. M.	31°	32°
6 A. M.	25°	26°	6 P. M.	31°	32°
9 A. M.	26°	30°	9 P. M.	32°	31°
12 M.	32°	30°	12 P. M.	27°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.......29¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......28¾°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

George Brown, the champion oarsman, is very sick at Halifax, N. S.

Bernard Devlin has been elected to represent the Central Division of Montreal in the Dominion Parliament, defeating M. P. Ryan, the late member.

George S. Peck, a marketman in Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning from the result of injuries received by an accident while sleighing on Tuesday.

In the Maine Legislature, a bill abolishing the death penalty, and providing imprisonment for life for all offenses heretofore punishable with death, has been introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Foulkes, the negro who recently murdered several members of the Herndon family, near Manasses, Va., was tried in the Circuit Court of Orange County yesterday, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

Director General Goshorn was yesterday informed in Philadelphia that Mr. Jusheé Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister, has been commissioned by his Government as Resident Commissioner to represent that power in the Centennial. He arrived in this country several weeks ago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The loss by the burning of the De Camp carriage manufactory, at Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday night, is now said to reach $100,000. There is an insurance of $50,000, of which the Phœnix, of Hartford, and the Lancashire, of Liverpool, have $5,000 each, and the Royal, of London, and the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $3,000 each.

A fire at Monterey Station, near Parker City, Penn., Tuesday night, destroyed the railroad depot, two stores, a dwelling-house, and a livery-stable. The fire originated in the depot, and is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. The loss is not ascertained, but is probably about $20,000.

The sheds at the Haymarket, on College street, Montreal, Canada, used for the storage of hay, were damaged by fire to the extent of $10,000 last night.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday evening a fire was discovered on the top floor of the five-story marble building, No. 60 Reade street, occupied by the American Lithographic Company. The fire, which originated in a defective flue, spread with the greatest rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire stock of the Lithographic Company and their valuable machinery were destroyed. The fire then assuming a more serious aspect, a second alarm was sounded, which brought an additional force of the firemen to the scene, and by great exertions the fire was confined to the floor on which it originated. The loss to the American Lithographic Company, on stock and machinery, is estimated at $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Messrs. Alden, Sampson & Co., oil-cloth manufacturers, occupying the first floor, lost $500 on stock by water. E. M. Sterns, publisher, occupying the second floor, lost $500 on stock; insured. Smith, Hull & Co., cutters, on the third floor, lost $500; insured. The building was damaged $10,000; insured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FIFTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Fort Wayne says: The northward bound passenger-train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Eaton Station, Ind., this afternoon. The train was running at a moderate speed, when the rail broke under a coach, which, after being dragged over the ties some distance was thrown over a bridge twelve feet high, smashing the car and injuring some fifteen passengers. The following were most severely injured: Val Hollingsworth, of Dunlieth, Ind., was fatally injured in the head; G. Winne, Cambridge City, Ind., internally; A. M. Ginkle, Montpelier, Ind., burned; Joseph Gillespie, Fort Wayne, internally; F. E. Leonard, Muncie, Ind., spine; Mr. Snyder, shoulder; John Fordyce, Liberty, Ind., internally; Mr. Crook, Cincinnati, internally, and head cut; Charles Randall, head and internally. Hollingsworth will probably die. The wounded are cared for at Hartford City.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Senatorial contest is very active. The supporters of Mr. Carpenter claim to be sure of eight majority in joint caucus. The Washburn men, on the other hand, claim five majority. There was a rumor to-day that Mr. Washburn would withdraw, but it is not confirmed. Both parties held caucuses to-night.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Third District Republican Convention.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DEFINITION OF HIS POLICY IN LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

THE EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE TROUBLES IN THAT STATE—THE ELECTIONS OF 1868 AND 1872—UNPUNISHED MASSACRES AND POLITICAL MURDERS—INTIMIDATION, ARMED OPPOSITION, AND LAWLESSNESS—REPUBLICANS OSTRACISED AND PERSECUTED—THE INSURRECTION OF LAST FALL—THE RECENT MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE STATE LEGISLATURE—GEN. SHERIDAN'S ACTION SUSTAINED—TRIBUTE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS—THE INACTIVITY OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following is the President's Message on Louisiana affairs, sent to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the Government thereof, and intent on overturning such Government by force. To say that lawlessness, turbulence, and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its reorganization under the Reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history; but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866, '67, and '68, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities.

THE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ELECTION OF 1872.

Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration, and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have said votes counted and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extend to State as well as to other elections.

THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

That it is the duty of the Federal courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance therefore is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the fifteenth amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act, and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill in the above named case did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court that no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways in State elections so as to maintain political equality and rights therein irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new one, and to some seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine are illegal.

THE ORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS DEFIED.

But, while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of this court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who contemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted; and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

REASONS FOR RECOGNIZING THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, I have recognized as the Government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected—whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report, in which they say they were satisfied by testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery Government would be recognizing a Government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against one whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

M'ENERY'S ATROCITIES—THE COLFAX BUTCHERY.

Misinformed, and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some counties of the State the appointees of Gov. Kellogg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New-Orleans, in March, 1874. He said:

THE CHARGE OF JUDGE WOODS QUOTED.

"In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states:

DETAILS OF THE NEGRO MASSACRE.

"Most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court-house, they were all captured. About thirty-seven men were taken prisoners; the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark. They were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot dead. A few were wounded, not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterward during the night able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied until Tuesday, April 15, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the Militia from New-Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the head, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found, some charred remains, were discovered near the Court-house, six dead bodies found under a warehouse, all shot in the head but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close were Hadnot and Harris. The Court-house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair, ever demanded the offices to which they set up claim; but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge, and Shaw as Sheriff. These are the facts in the case as I understand them to be admitted."

SHIELDING MURDERERS AND JUSTIFYING BUTCHERIES.

To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be just; but it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and officeholders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end and boldly justified the crime.

PERSECUTED AND MASSACRED BECAUSE HE WAS A UNION MAN.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example: T. S. Crawford, Judge of the parish, and the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the widow of the former in a communication to the Department of Justice tells a piteous tale of the persecution of her husband because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who had committed a crime which, to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans." To say that a murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana would probably be unjust to a great part of the people, but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly show that the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law. Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last Summer the troops were all withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at New-Orleans Barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had supervened.

THE BLOODY EVENTS OF LAST FALL—PENN'S INFLAMMATORY PROCLAMATION.

Political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the Militia of the State to arm, assemble, and to drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795, and section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New-Orleans the organized and armed force, recognizing a usurping Governor, had taken forcible possession of the State-house and temporarily subverted the Government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the Police of the City. The streets of the City were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished.

INTIMIDATION OF REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding these precautions, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens: On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

"We, the undersigned merchants of the City of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day another large body of persons published, in the same place, a paper, in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter the coming year who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its published report, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether, in excluding from their count certain returns, they were right or wrong is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way, and, *prima facie*, the persons whom they return as elected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

THE PRESIDENT UNAWARE OF THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first intimation was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified.

THE MILITARY NOT PERPETRATING AN INTENTIONAL WRONG.

But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative embroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in the matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid to repress it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under this requisition of the Governor, and, as no other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn, prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, while men associated themselves together in armed bodies called White Leagues; and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters.

THE MARSHAL'S REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.

By section 8 of the act of Feb. 8, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called enforcement acts and other offenses against the laws of the United States; and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organizations and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State, to aid him in the performance of his official duties in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members; but if a mob, or a body of unauthorized persons, seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization of those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the House.

A BLOODY CONFLICT PROBABLY PREVENTED BY THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the constabulary or, if necessary, the military force of the State to act; but with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the Police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the United States troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace.

THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates entitling them to seats, and in sufficient numbers to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law; that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and, under false pretences, introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions by force if necessary; and that conflict, disorder, and riotous proceedings followed are facts that seem to be well-established. And I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way, reorganize what had been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Gov. Kellogg, and so revolutionize the State Government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question; but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

THE ACTION OF GEN. SHERIDAN REVIEWED.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and, if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 4th instant, after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at 9 o'clock P. M., a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives or prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him, but, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leaguers in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that State. Gen. Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would would be the only proper ones to pursue in a time of peace, thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do an illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be denied.

UNPUNISHED MURDERS A LASTING REPROACH UPON LOUISIANA.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away.

NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF STATES.

I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana, or any other State. On the 9th of December last Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack upon the State-house, to which, on the same day, I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him:

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to direct such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution and laws of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them.

VIOLENT AND BLOODTHIRSTY ASSOCIATIONS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in some localities, and as to those it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, neither Kuklux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country. Nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted, and murdered on account of their opinions as they now are in some localities.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY OF THE EVILS IN LOUISIANA.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think that its inaction has produced great evil.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

To summarize: In September last an armed, organized body of men in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State Government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State-house, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom-house in the capital of the State of which he was Governor it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed.

THE APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the State-house, before he had been driven to the Custom-house, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed.

ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT STILL IN EXISTENCE.

On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State Government still retains its organization, equipments, and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances, the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent there under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH.

I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the Army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officer upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent.

ACQUIESCENCE OF CONGRESS IN THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

It should be recollected, too, that, upon my recognition of the Kellogg Government, I reported the fact, with the grounds of recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as an acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position then marked out. If error has been committed by the Army in these matters it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of the law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

REQUESTING THE ACTION OF CONGRESS IN THE MATTER.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1875.

[For documents accompanying the message see fifth page.]

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

When Mr. Barnum brought down the admission fee to his colossal entertainment to what he describes as "ante-war" prices, he made a move quite characteristic of his usual enterprise. To collect wonders from every part of the world was not sufficient for his purpose; he would also have every one in the City see his unfailing attractions, and so he fixed upon the half-price system as the most desirable way of throwing open the doors of his vast amphitheatre. The project is now in its second week, and has so far proved eminently successful. Large audiences, and enthusiastic approval of the entertainment, constitute the result of this new venture. The present programme includes the highest order of equestrianism, supplemented by various specialties at both the day and evening entertainments. The menagerie, which includes 600 wild beasts, and the museum, are always open on these occasions. The public should bear in mind that the Hippodrome must soon close, as the restless and enterprising proprietor has decided on taking his great show through the States.

MLLE. JUVIN PLEADS GUILTY.

The case of Mlle. Leonie Juvin, the *modiste* charged with smuggling dress goods and toilet articles into this port, under the false pretext that she was a member of the Soldene Opera Bouffe Troupe, and that the goods comprised her personal wardrobe, was called on for trial yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. The defendant was absent on account of illness, and her counsel, with her consent, entered a plea of guilty, there being strong evidence against her, and it not being deemed desirable to have the facts of the case proved in open court. Mlle. Juvin will be arraigned for sentence when she sufficiently recovers from her indisposition.

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN IN THE SENATE.

HE AFFIRMS THE EXISTENCE OF A GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA—THE DEMOCRATIC ACTS OF JAN. 4 TREASON AGAINST THE STATE—WHITE LEAGUE INTIMIDATION—SAFEGUARDS ISSUED TO COLORED MEN—THE CLAMOR AGAINST THE PRESIDENT FOR POLITICAL EFFECT—UNSCRUPULOUS USE OF THE ARMY BY DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS—GORDON, BAYARD, AND MERRIMON ANSWERED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being the unfinished business, was resumed to-day in the Senate, at the close of the morning hour.

SPEECH OF MR. LOGAN.

Mr. LOGAN said he believed it was the duty of a sailor to stand by his ship in the midst of a great storm. Senators on his side of the Chamber had been told that a great storm of indignation was gathering in this land which would certainly wreck the Republican craft. The Republican Party had been characterized as tyrannical, as oppressive, and the course of the party and the Executive had been denounced even by men who had received clemency from that party. What was the cause of all this? He might be mistaken, but he thought this was the beginning of the campaign of 1876. He proposed to discuss the questions which should be presented to the American people truly and fairly, from an honest and legal stand-point. He argued that there was a Government in Louisiana. Whether it was a Government of right or not, was not the question. Could any Senator on this floor to-day stand up and deny the fact that a Government existed in Louisiana? Whether they called it a Government *de jure* or a Government *de facto* was another question. It would not do for Senators to talk about the election of 1872. That had no more to do with the organization of the Legislature on the 4th inst. than the election of 100 years hence. If there was no Government in Louisiana, as had been argued by Senators on the other side, why did they make all this noise and confusion about overturning a Legislature? If there was no State Government there was no Legislature. He did not propose to evade the question in that manner, however. There was a Government in that State; a Government recognized by the courts; recognized by a branch of Congress, and recognized by a majority of the citizens of the State. The acts of the Conservatives in the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst. were acts of treason against the State, for which they should have been punished. It had been said here that there was no intimidation in the South. He denied that such was the fact. On the night before the election in Louisiana last Fall notices were posted on the doors of white and colored Republicans, notifying them if they voted the Republican ticket their lives would be in danger. Such notices were 2 by 6 inches in size, indicating the size of a grave. Passes for safe travel were given to colored men who voted the Democratic ticket, to protect them against the White League.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Mr. LOGAN read from one of these passes, as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1874.

This is to certify that ——, a barber by occupation, is a member of the First Ward Democratic Club, and at the late election he worked and voted for the Democratic candidates.

Mr. LOGAN next read from a Shreveport paper to the effect that the Democrats wanted no favors or concessions from Kellogg or Packard; that the Returning Board should understand that, unless it made returns as the votes were given on the day of election, they should forfeit their lives; there should be concert of action throughout the State, and such action should be prompt and emphatic. Resuming his argument, he said the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) was in the habit of bringing in Georgia at all times when intimidation was spoken of, to show that that State was peaceful. He (Mr. Logan) would speak on that point before he concluded. That Senator (Mr. Gordon) had yesterday asked where the judicial officers of Louisiana were? Why they did not arrest and punish the perpetrators of crime in Red River Parish? He (Mr. Logan) would tell him where they were. The Attorney was murdered by the same banditti which murdered the men at Coushatta.

Mr. GORDON asked where was the United States Attorney? Where was the Enforcement act? Where was the Army of the United States?

Mr. LOGAN said: Great Heaven! did the Senator want the army? He thought he had been railing against the use of the army. [Laughter.] The Senator had denounced the Republican Party and the Government.

Mr. GORDON said he defied the Senator to find an utterance of his against the Government of the United States, or any one in authority except the miserable men in his State.

Mr. LOGAN said the Senator had denounced the Administration, and it had been spoken of in this debate as the Government.

DEMOCRATIC CLAMOR FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

He then reviewed the circumstances which took place in New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and said the acts of the Wiltz Legislature were the acts of a revolutionary body. Gov. Kellogg took no action whatever until the Legislature had been taken possession of by a mob. As Governor of the State, it was his duty to do so—to do all in his power to preserve peace and order. It was Kellogg himself who took the responsibility of calling upon the troops. President Grant had nothing to do with it, Sheridan had nothing to do with it, and the Senate had nothing to do with it. Therefore the denunciation heaped upon President Grant by the Democrats for using the army went for naught, for he knew no more about it than the Democrats did, until he saw it in public prints. The Democrats could not wait to hear all the facts about Louisiana. They wanted to have a clamor raised before the country for political purposes, and for nothing else. The Democratic Party had indorsed usurpations ten times as strong as this complained of in New-Orleans. He (Logan) believed that this raid made in the Senate, in the New-York press, and by the New-York meeting, showed that there was some kind of understanding that this revolution was to be made in Louisiana for the purpose of overthrowing the Legislature of that State. He did not say the understanding was between the Democrats of the Senate, but it was somewhere. He defended the action of Kellogg in calling upon the military, and said, had the Democrats been in power, and had the Republicans tried to overthrow them, as the Democrats tried to overthrow the Republican Government in New-Orleans, the Democrats would have acted just as Kellogg had.

DEMOCRATIC USE OF THE ARMY.

The Democratic Party has frequently indorsed the use of military force. Gen. Jackson, when in this same City of New-Orleans, arrested and imprisoned Judge Hull for issuing a writ of habeas corpus. A few years afterward the Democrats elected him President of the United States. In 1854 there was a runaway slave in Boston, and Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, authorized the use of troops from the Navy-yard and Fort Independence to arrest this fugitive slave. When the Republican Party used the army to enforce the laws, the same Democrats howled as if a set of pirates were about to fire their houses. In 1856, in Kansas, in the town of Topeka, a free State, the Legislature met. Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, issued his proclamation commanding that body to disperse, and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, issued an order placing the United States Army in Kansas under command of the Governor of that State. Col. Sumner, afterward a General, and killed in battle, did disperse that Legislature. That act was indorsed by the Democratic Party all over the country, but that same party to-day denounce Republicans because Kellogg, without the order of the President, used the army to put out men who were not members of the Legislature. Mr. Logan then read from the order of Gen. George B. McClellan to Gen. Banks, who, he said, was a Conservative Independent member of the next House of Congress, directing the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, said order being dated Sept. 12, 1861, though the State of Maryland had not been declared to be in secession when that order was issued. The Democrats ran Gen. McClellan for President the first time they got the chance. They had denounced Sheridan in this debate. He would remind them that history sometimes repeated itself. One man was made President for making New-Orleans behave itself, and there might be a second President from the same cause. There were plenty of men in the Southern States who were ready to rise up, seize and destroy the Government, as was the case once before. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read the resolutions introduced in the Virginia Legislature a few days ago, requesting the Governors of all the States to meet for conference on the Louisiana outrage, and said such resolutions breathed the spirit of rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, stated that the resolutions never were passed.

Mr. LOGAN said it was true, as had been said here, that Virginia had furnished a Washington, a Patrick Henry, and a Jefferson, but the second brood did not equal the former. He had no hatred for the Southern people, and would meet them friendly if they would obey the laws.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] had said Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of a Republic. If he was not he [Mr. Logan] appealed to heaven to name the man in this land who was. If Sheridan, who did as much as any man beneath the shining sun to preserve the Republic, was not fit to breathe its air, who in the name of heaven was? He [Mr. Logan] could see in the canvass now passing before the Senate what would transpire when the Democrats should obtain control of the country. Sheridan would have to go out then; Grant must pass away; all men who helped to save the Republic would have to go out, and the Democrats would bow themselves in—bow in their Earlys, their Breckinridges, and such men, who had tried to destroy the nation. He thought it would be a long time in this country before a little indiscreet remark in a dispatch would cause the American people to forget the services of Phil Sheridan; and the gentleman who undertook to destroy his fair name by such language as had been used here did not understand the hearts of the American people.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said his rights here to comment upon the character of an officer of the Army of the United States were secured to him by law, and he proposed to use the right according to the dictates of his own conscience. What he said of this officer was said calmly and deliberately, and he repeated it now. Sheridan had drawn the disgrace upon himself by his own hand. He [Mr. Bayard] asked the Senate, asked the American people, to read the dispatch of Sheridan, and then say that he was fit to breath the air of the Republic. If the idea recommended by Sheridan should be carried out he would be the only man free, and everybody else would rest subject to his will. No matter what respect he [Mr. Bayard] might have for a military officer, he here professed his superior admiration and respect for the power of the law, which the glories of the soldier should not be made to surpass.

Mr. LOGAN said since the Senator had repeated his attack upon Sheridan he [Mr. Logan] would say that the remark of that Senator that Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of the Republic was an invitation to the White League to assassinate him. If he was not fit to live in the Republic, he should die. The Democrats in this Chamber had denounced Sheridan more since he wrote that dispatch than they ever denounced Jefferson Davis and the whole rebellion during the four years it was thundering at the Constitution of the country.

SENATOR GORDON AND THE KUKLUX.

He next referred to the speech of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) as to peace existing in that State, and said the only reason why peace existed there to-day was because the Government tried the Kuklux and sent them to the penitentiary. President Grant told the people of the State they must stop their outrages or he would make them; and they had to stop through fear. He next read from the testimony of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, taken by a committee of the Senate to investigate Southern outrages. He [Mr. Logan] did not know if it was the same John B. Gordon now Senator. That gentleman could answer for himself. Before that committee Mr. Gordon testified in reference to Kuklux having been spoken of in the State, and that the position of Chief of the Order was offered to him, but the organization never was perfected, and he heard no more about it.

INTIMIDATION IN GEORGIA.

Mr. LOGAN next sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a letter signed by Jack Brown, claiming to be a resident of Georgia, in which he stated no man having any Republican proclivities or sentiments could hold any social position in that State; and further complained of the Democrats serenading him with tin pans when he accepted the nomination for Congress on the Grant ticket, calling him a hog, &c.

Before Mr. Logan concluded his argument, he yielded to Mr. Boutwell for a motion for an executive session. The Senate soon afterward adjourned, and Mr. Logan will resume his remarks to-morrow.

LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

In his message to the Legislature of Michigan Gov. Bagley says: "On the statute-books of the State stands a law, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court, which declares this whole business illegal, and each one of the principals liable to fine and imprisonment. Not less than 5,000 persons are daily violating this law. If 5,000 or 1,000 persons were daily violating the law as to petty larceny, there would be arrests without number. What makes the difference? Is it not the fact that public sentiment sustains the one and not the other. Every good citizen abhors drunkenness, and shudders at the countless evil that follow in its train. But is it not evident that the large majority are not in sympathy with our present legislation, which attempts to prohibit it and so utterly fails in its object? Is there no better way? Can there not be some plan devised that will receive the assent and support of all the people to dry up the sources of this evil? There will always be drinking and drunkenness. We cannot hope by any agency to stop entirely. But with the moral support of the great teachers of home, school, and press can we not have the aid of intelligent legislation that will diminish the intemperate use of liquor? * * * Why not recognize the fact that there is a difference between drinking and drunkenness, and put on the statute-book stringent laws regulating the sale of liquor, prohibit its sale to minors and apprentices, to those who are known as common drunkards, compel the closing of liquor shops on holy days, and at a reasonable hour at night, retain the present personal liability law for damages, require ample bonds for the observance of such laws, and then levy a State tax on the business, to be collected by State authority, making a broad distinction in the amount of the tax between the sale of distilled liquors and malt beverages? Put the tax beyond the control of any one excepting the State. Could we not reduce the six thousand liquor shops fully one-half by such a law, and would not this reduction in number reduce the consumption of alcoholic stimulants in almost as great a proportion? In behalf of temperance and sobriety, of good morals and manly living, in behalf of the State whose laws are hourly violated with impunity, I urge all men of different views and opinions to get together on some common ground, and make the experiment. If made, let it be done honestly. If the Prohibitory law is to be repealed, let the enactment of one regulating the traffic take its place. After two years' trial we can then judge which has been productive of the most good. However well a law may be framed and executed, it must not be relied upon to regulate habits and tastes. Education, self-culture, self-control, example, and precept, are much more efficient helps to temperance than statutes."

A PROTESTANT STORY OF A MIRACULOUS CURE.

The following singular story is told by the Lewiston (Ill.) *Democrat*, of the 1st inst.: "Rev. Mr. Wood, the preacher on the Cuba M. E. circuit, has informed some of our citizens of a miracle performed in Avon last week. The story goes that he was called to Avon, on Wednesday of last week, we believe, to attend at the bedside of a sister that was dying. She had been ill for some time, and entirely helpless for some days, not being able to even raise her head. At noon of the day named her physician finally pronounced her case hopeless, and said the patient must die. She apparently continued to sink until, perhaps, 6 o'clock that evening, when she called the family and friends about her to receive her final farewell, as she supposed her last hour had come. She asked her brother, the minister above named, to pray for her, and the company kneeled while an earnest petition in behalf of the dying one was made. During the prayer Mr. Wood felt a hand upon his shoulder, and opening his eyes behold his sister sitting up in bed, her face beaming with rapture. She told him he need pray no longer, as she was cured soul and body. He supposed her to be in her last death-struggle, (as extraordinary physical strength does often come to the dying,) and divining his thought she assured him that it was not death, but that she was indeed fully restored to health, and that her soul was blessed equally with her body. She arose from the bed, praising God, moved around among her friends, went to the table and ate supper with them, and remained up until 11 o'clock, telling in rapturous strains the great things God had done for her soul and body. The physician came in, meantime, and, as may be supposed, was astounded to see his dying patient, for whose recovery he had no expectation, sitting up in a chair, talking with every one. She told him of her instantaneous cure, and after a careful examination of her vital organs, he pronounced the cure complete! The next morning this lady continued in the same state. She took breakfast with the family, and walked to the door to bid her brother farewell, as he started upon his return home. These are the facts as we get them from two gentlemen, (church members,) to whom Brother Wood told them on Saturday last."

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—MR. ORVILLE GRANT'S ALLEGED EXCLUSIVE TRADING PRIVILEGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,855,507.

Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, made a brief statement as to the bill, showing that it appropriated $825,000 less than the bill of last year, and between one and two millions less than was estimated for by the department.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in speaking to an amendment, declared that the Indian Department cost the country not less than seven millions a year, although the Appropriation bills were got up so as to make the expense appear less than five millions. He asserted, also, that twenty-five per cent. of the amount never reached the Indians, and that over seventy-five per cent. went into the pockets of dishonest Indian agents and Indian traders.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, denied the assertion, and called for the proof.

Mr. Beck—I ask the gentleman if it is not true that an absolute license has been given to the brother of the President as sole trader at one of the Indian agencies?

Mr. Garfield—I do not know it. If the gentleman knows it, let him show it. Give us the information.

Mr. Randall—The uncontradicted statements in the public press.

Mr. Beck—The Delegate from Montana has seen the papers. I want to curtail these Indian agencies, because they are nests of corruption.

Mr. Garfield—The gentleman now charges that a brother of the President has some exclusive right to trade with Indians. Is that an unlawful right?

Mr. Beck—It is an unlawful right.

Mr. Garfield—Against what law?

Mr. Beck—Against the Intercourse law of the 30th June, 1834. That law authorizes any man to trade with Indians who has a good moral character and can give sufficient bonds; and no President or Secretary of the Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs has a right to give a monopoly of trade to one man and to exclude all others.

Mr. Garfield—Has the gentleman seen any commission or order in contravention of that law?

Mr. Beck—I have no access to the department, and no means of getting the information, and the Democratic Party has no means of getting it. After the 4th of March we will develop the facts and have the information.

Mr. Garfield—Let the Delegate from Montana tell what he knows of the violation of law.

Mr. Beck—I want to know if you deny it.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, said that he had heard Mr. Beck's speech four years ago and every time since when the Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration.

Mr. Randall—Yes, and it has never been answered.

Mr. Parker—He states that the Indian Agents are corrupt thieves and scoundrels. Now, I believe that there is not a more honest corps of men in the service of the Government than these Indian Agents. The declamations from the other side of the Chamber against peculation, fraud, theft, and larceny on the part of the Indian Bureau is mere empty talk, and nothing else.

Mr. Randall intimated that the giving by the President to his own brother an extensive monopoly was a discreditable act.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York—Where is your evidence of it?

Mr. Randall—You know it is true; no one will deny it.

Mr. Loughridge—I deny it.

Mr. Randall—This is the first time I have heard it denied.

Mr. Loughridge—Very well, I deny it; and I call on you for the proof.

Mr. Maginnis, Delegate from Montana, confirmed Mr. Beck's and Mr. Randall's statements as to the trading privileges taken from Mr. Charles, of Iowa, and given to Mr. Orville S. Grant, and said that the parties having failed to come to terms for the purchase of Mr. Charles' stock of goods, the question had been transferred to Washington and brought before the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Loughridge—Do you know anything yourself of this matter, or only by hearsay?

Mr. Maginnis—I know it from Mr. Grant, and I know it from Mr. Charles.

Mr. Randall—Yes, and the gentleman can find it out from Senator Allison, of Iowa.

After some further discussion, and without making much progress in the bill, the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

EXPLOSION UNDER THE PARK HOTEL.

THREE PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED—THE RESULT OF A BAD GAS-PIPE.

The basement of No. 140 Nassau street, directly under the bar-room of the Park Hotel, has for some time past been occupied by Miss Jane Ralph, who has charge of the folding and mailing of the *Christian at Work* and other religious journals. Miss Ralph had in her employ a number of young girls, among whom were Julia Lewcey, aged eighteen, of No. 14 Cherry street, and Mary Furie aged eighteen, of Forty-sixth street, near Second avenue. On Tuesday it was found that the cement in the joint of the two main gas-pipes in the front cellar had cracked from the frost, and that the gas was escaping freely. The laborers of the gas company came and it was thought repaired the damage. A few minutes before noon yesterday Miss Lewcey had occasion to go to the front cellar, and on opening the folding door between the folding-room and the cellar, lit a match. A terrible explosion instantly followed. Miss Lewcey was blown through the door, and badly burned about the face, head, and arms. Miss Furie was also severely burned, and Patrick Baxter, aged sixty-five, of No. 59 Nassau street, who was going into the cellar to get some coal, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and badly bruised. All three were taken to the Park Hospital, where they received medical attendance. The building was damaged about three hundred dollars. The affair created some excitement among the guests of the Park Hotel, and an alarm of fire was sounded, but on the arrival of the firemen it was discovered that their services were not needed.

EFFORTS TO REVISE THE SYSTEM OF PILOTAGE.

Efforts are now being made by a number of pilots, who are favoring the ideas of Commissioner Blunt, to get the system of pilotage revised, and to place it under the supervision of the Federal Government. This has caused additional trouble among the pilots who claim to be outside the ring formed between some of their members and the Commissioners. They say that they are compelled to pay a tax of $5 per month each toward supporting a lobby man at Washington and Albany, who represent only the interest of a few men who belong to the ring. They are opposed to placing the pilotage of this City in charge of the Government, as they claim it is only a move to place a few men in power, and bring the pilots entirely under the power of those appointed by the Government. Since the Commissioners of Pilots refused to grant Cisco and others a license for their new pilot-boat, the trouble has increased, and some of the men threaten to divulge some interesting facts as to the entire management of the Pilot Board, and in whose interest it is run. Every effort is to be made for the purpose of compelling the Commissioners to grant a license to qualified pilots and recognized as such by the board. Those who are out of the ring have united together, and will shortly take some steps to prevent any action being taken at Washington and Albany. The Commissioners say that the tax of $5 per man for lobby purposes is not imposed by them, but those who own pilot-boats, and who are having a disagreement among themselves. A meeting will shortly be held to decide what action shall be taken.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

The January Term of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, was opened yesterday by Judge Benedict, and a new Grand Jury impaneled, of which Samuel D. Babcock, banker, of No. 50 Wall street, is foreman. John Henry pleaded guilty to smuggling cigars, and was remanded for sentence. John Rees was tried on a charge of running an illicit distillery at No. 351 East Fifty-fourth street, found guilty, and remanded for sentence. John Gust, indicted for a similar offense, was placed on trial, but pleaded guilty before the trial was concluded, and was also remanded for sentence.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED GAMBLER.

John Connover, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge made by Egbert G. Barton, a gas-fitter, at No. 258 Centre street, that Connover kept a "skin" faro game at No. 14 East Houston street. Barton said he had done work on the premises and seen the "skin" game played at least thirty times, but said nothing about it until Connover abused and threatened him for trying to collect money for his work, "and then," Barton said, "I thought it was my duty to have Connover arrested and his cheating game broken up."

THE REVISED TARIFF ACTS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON ALLEGED CHANGES IN RATES OF DUTY.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION ASKING INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT—CONTROVERSY OF THE COMMITTEE TO WHICH TO REFER IT—THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A report from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the change of rates of duties being imposed by the Treasury Department in consequence of some supposed change made in the laws by the revision of the statutes was presented to the House to-day, and a discussion arose as to where the communication should be referred—to the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, argued in favor of the former reference, and stated that very material and important alterations of the law had been made in the revision.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, argued that, as it was a mere question of the accuracy of the revision, it should go to the committee on that subject.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, intimated that the origin of the complaint was that the Treasury Department is being now administered with more stringency and efficiency than formerly. He said that there were fifteen thousand or twenty thousand appeal cases in the Treasury Department, and that half of them were in the hands of a single legal firm in New-York, the practice being for these brokerage lawyers to go to merchants and induce them to appeal from the decision of the Collector, and if they succeeded the merchant got one half and these lawyers the other half. The whole amount of money depending on these decisions was three or four millions of dollars.

Mr. WOOD—It is the revision affecting the tariff that has created these evils.

Mr. SCOFIELD—The gentleman is mistaken about that. I do not wish to make any insinuation against the honesty of that form of Customs brokers or of anybody in the Treasury Department. Anybody who has suffered from unjust charges will be extremely cautious about making them against others. I only know that there is near kindred between one of those gentlemen who have a very large proportion of the appeals and an officer whose duty it is in some respect to decide upon them in the Treasury Department. The rulings, perhaps, have been more firm lately than they used to be, and hence the complaint. There may have been more rigid examination of the cases, and something which may have appeared to be an overturning to some extent of cases that had formerly slipped through. It is in this way, I think, that all this trouble which has attracted the attention of the gentleman from New-York has originated.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa—That is precisely what we want to find out by this report.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, declared that there was no department of the Government which so much required investigation and reform as the New-York Custom-house. The complications, the confusion, the craft, and the difficulties which prevailed there were a disgrace to the Government. The revision or ratification of the tariff laws has but intensified the trouble. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. He appealed to the House to let that inquiry go on—it could not be much longer concealed or avoided.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that a good number of the merchants of New-York were no better than editors, but still he thought that the complaints should be inquired into. He thought, however, that the changes complained of were not the fault of the revision of the laws. That revision had only brought the laws together, but that very bringing of them together had thrown around the honest merchant so many hampers, so many legal technicalities, so many difficulties, that there was a necessity for some legislation. The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee was trying to perfect that legislation, and would soon be ready to report to the House. While the laws should be made to the fraudulent merchant of the utmost stringency, yet where an honest merchant was trying to pay his duties honestly and fairly everything should be done to facilitate him in presenting his case to the department or the courts. It was a great hardship to merchants to have three or four millions of their money locked up in the Treasury awaiting their cases on appeal.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that while it might be very hard on the merchants to have three or four millions locked up in the Treasury, it was a little worse on the Treasury to have that money always running out without the knowledge of anybody, which was the case until it was stopped at the last session. He agreed with his colleague that there were very many complications surrounding the honest administration of the Customs laws, about which the honest merchant had good reason to complain, and that they were more vexatious and burdensome than the duty itself was, and had brought tariff duties into odium. But the merchants had to take some of the blame on themselves. The Committee on Ways and Means had often asked them to put their complaints on paper, and to write out the law just as they wanted it administered, and the committee would consider it; but the committee had got nothing from them but the complaint. It had got no advantage of their experience; nothing but complaint on one side, and devices to evade on the other.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that it was the business of a committee to know enough to draw a bill to remedy a wrong.

Mr. DAWES—Nobody has asked the merchants of New-York to draw a bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I understood you to complain that they had not done so.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the proposition was only to change the reference of the Secretary's communication. No class of people was more oppressed than the merchants of New-York; first by the laws themselves, and then by the manner in which the laws were administered. But when they found that a new duty was imposed in the absence of any legislation by Congress they had a right to complain. The merchants of New-York were gentlemen of honesty and of reputation. They were constantly struggling for simple justice, and when they found themselves injured they did complain. Since the passage of the Revised Statutes alterations had been made which had affected individual firms in New-York to the amount of over $2,250,000. The Committee on Ways and Means desired to investigate the facts of the case, and to find out whether the fault was in the new law or in its administration.

Mr. COX, of New-York, argued for the reference of the question to the Committee on Ways and Means, and read from THE NEW-YORK TIMES a statement of the increase of duties put upon certain articles since the revision of the statutes.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, remarked that that statement was not true.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the statement was made upon decisions of District Courts, which decisions had been overruled by the Supreme Court, and that revision of the laws had been made in harmony with the final decisions.

Mr. COX protested that no man or set of men had authority in revising the laws to change the tariff in any particular.

Mr. KELLEY—The committee did not change it.

Mr. COX—We will see whether the gentlemen on the other side can raise the tariff by indirection.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, argued that that committee should first have an opportunity of examining the Secretary's report. He did not consider it important to the welfare of the country that that Committee should first be revised itself by the Committee on Ways and Means. He had learned pretty well in the course of the Congress that there was not much of the House except the Committee on Ways and Means, and he wanted to say on behalf of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws that that committee has labored earnestly in the matter, and if there were any errors, or supposed errors, in the revision that committee should have the first opportunity of examining it. The revision had made plain many dark places in the administration of the old statutes. It had opened up a great many leaks in the Treasury Department, and he believed that the changes complained of were not the result of changes in the law, but the result of bringing light to bear on the dark places in the law. He was not in favor of a high tariff, but of a revenue tariff; but he was in favor of having the law enforced.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Did the Committee on the Revision of the Laws change in any particular any law in relation to Customs duties?

Mr. SAYLER—We did not, if we knew it.

Mr. KASSON argued that it was the rule that information sent in response to the call of a committee is referred to the committee calling for it, and the report having been called for by the Committee on Ways and Means, should be referred to that committee.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, argued that Mr. Wood's own statement, that there had been no tariff legislation unless the committee had made it, was a reason why the report should go to that committee. The committee had certainly not made the slightest change in the Tariff law. It was not a question from what committee the resolution calling for information had come, but what committee was the proper one to act on the subject. It was due to his committee that, after all the allegations made in the New-York press on the subject, the communication should go to, and be considered by, the committee, so that if there are any errors in the revision they might be corrected.

Mr. KASSON remarked that the way to ascertain whether there was any error in the revision was by comparison with the laws. What the Committee on Ways and Means had asked the Secretary to report upon was, whether by any new construction of the law the rates of duties had been changed, and that it was certainly a subject for the consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WOOD—The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) tells us there has been no change made in the law. Then, of course, this communication has no business in his committee. But there have been changes made in the execution of the law affecting the tariff. This is a tariff inquiry. We have a bill before the Committee on Ways and Means to correct the error, and I think there can be no doubt on the question of reference.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Wood's motion to reconsider the reference of the Secretary's report to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means was rejected.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE OPENING ADDRESS OF MR. MORRIS BROUGHT TO AN END.

MR. MAVERICK THE FIRST WITNESS—FRANCIS D. MOULTON BEGINS HIS TESTIMONY—WHICH WILL BE RESUMED TO-DAY—NO NEW LIGHT THROWN UPON THE CASE—THE CHARGES OF THE PUBLIC STATEMENTS REPEATED.

When Mr. Morris, at the close of his forensic labors on Tuesday afternoon, gave a promise that he would only occupy one hour of the ensuing morning, he was heard with considerable favor. The effect of that statement, and the belief in the public mind that important witnesses would be placed upon the stand, resulted in an enormous increase in the number of persons seeking admission. Untaught by THE TIMES of yesterday morning, every person who had a ticket of admission presumed that there was a seat connected with it, or at least standing-room—a woeful delusion. For all the spaces within the hall of justice were occupied by early birds who were in position by 10 o'clock, who came to sit if possible, or to stand if not, and who were armed with exceeding patience and furnished with luncheons. Those who came afterward could not even get a peep into the court-room. The day was raw and disagreeable—mist in the atmosphere, slush in the streets, and melting snow on the sidewalks. In the corridor where the cue was stationed, the surroundings were even worse than on the outside, and hundreds of people after slipping about upon the marble pavement that was covered by half an inch of slimy mud, concluded to try their fortune on some other day. Many, however, only went away in the morning, and returned when the court was expected to adjourn, forming double files on each side, through which the audience, the lawyers, the witnesses, and the parties to the suit had to slowly make their way. This improvised corridor committee eagerly questioned acquaintances or good-natured strangers as to what passed. "Who was up?" was a frequent inquiry, and "Did Moulton take the stand?" met the ear at every moment. No better proof than this can be given that the public interest in the matter is as deep and absorbing now as when it first fell like a thunderbolt upon the startled community. The appearance of the spectators in the hall and the gallery indicates, moreover, in what stratum of society this interest is most keenly felt. Undeniably the great majority of the public in the court-room was composed yesterday of solid business men. The handsome clothes, the immaculate cuffs, the well-fitting overcoats, the studs, pins, jewelry, &c., apparent in all directions, were so many indicia that the audience was not an ordinary one. Many, no doubt, had stolen a day from business to be present to hear with their own ears and to see with their own eyes. Something more than a mere curiosity to see the personages of the sad domestic drama that has convulsed society influenced them, doubtless. They desired to add to the accounts of the press such conviction as might come to them by seeing the witnesses and studying the manner and air with which they testified. Some, doubtless, came to gratify morbid curiosity by watching the famous preacher, to spy on his countenance some mark of the trouble that might be rending his soul. But these were decidedly disappointed, for so far nothing has transpired which has made Mr. Beecher show one sign of perturbation.

The arrangements inside the hall were changed a little yesterday, in obedience to the desire of Mr. Evarts, who thought, and very justly, that the counsel for the defense were removed too far both from the witness chair and the jury. Some alteration was effected, therefore, which materially changed the position of some of the famous personages. Mr. Beecher, his wife, and his friends no longer sat at the same table with the counsel engaged for him, but occupied chairs placed in rear of them, and this to a certain extent hid the eloquent preacher from observation, and was therefore decidedly displeasing to those who came to gaze upon him. The same change, however, brought more prominently into view Mr. Tilton and his fast friend, Mr. Moulton. These gentlemen sat among the counsel for the prosecution, who occupied the other side of the table where sat Mr. Evarts and his associates. Mr. Tilton was more alive on this occasion, exchanged sentences frequently with Mr. Pryor, one of his counsel, and gave the closest attention to the interrogatories of Judge Fullerton and the answers of Mr. Moulton, when that gentleman took the stand. But, faithful to the rule which he seems to have laid down for his observance, he never glanced for one moment at his wife. Mrs. Tilton laughed at the closing peroration of Mr. Morris in the morning, which indeed seemed to afford much merriment also to the Beecher party. Mrs. Beecher, side by side, as heretofore, with her husband, immediately the recess was ordered, was surrounded by friends who grasped her eagerly by the hand and separated her for the moment from her husband, who came up and shook hands kindly and cordially with Mrs. Tilton and her lady companions.

POINTS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The jury were called at precisely 11, and Mr. Morris opened promptly, continuing the speech which had already occupied two entire days. Mr. Morris began with the Committee of Plymouth Church, which he stated to be "the one-sided and partisan committee, composed of the friends of the defendant," stating that they had falsified the records. Mr. Morris dwelt at length on the difficulty the plaintiff had had in bringing the matter to an issue. Perhaps the strongest part of Mr. Morris' argument was that in which he asked, "What could possibly be the reasons that his client, the plaintiff, had for bringing this matter, involving the dishonor of his wife and a heritage of shame on his children, into court?" Mr. Morris concluded at 12:40, having spoken altogether about ten hours. The court was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock, when it was reopened.

After a better arrangement had been suggested by counsel for their comfort, their quarters being too close, what is looked upon by the public as likely to be among the most interesting of the incidents in the trial commenced—the calling of the witnesses. Mr. Augustus Maverick, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, was called, Mr. Fullerton examining. Mr. Maverick simply proved the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, having been present at the ceremony. When Francis D. Moulton was called there was a suppressed murmur throughout the room. The court had to wait some fifteen minutes for the witness. Mr. Moulton having been sworn, the various interviews with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Bowen were told, and the circumstances of the correspondence. The incident of the pistol, not as yet clearly understood, was better explained. Possessed of certain of the many unfortunate documents, on Mr. Beecher's asking him if he (Mr. Moulton) would protect them, Mr. Moulton drew a pistol, intimating that the papers would be protected with that weapon. Mr. Moulton repeated absolutely and unequivocally, without a single hesitation, that Mr. Beecher had had relations with Mrs. Tilton, and that the defendant had told him so. As letters were produced they were read with great clearness by Mr. Fullerton, and were handed over to Messrs. Evarts and Shearman for examination. Mr. Moulton said that on a certain occasion he had been asked by Mr. Beecher, when a particular rumor was afloat, "whether he thought the sale of pews in Plymouth Church should go on." Later, the witness said that the defendant had told him "that he had prayed to God to make him discontinue his relationship with her" (Mrs. Tilton.) Occasionally very sharp passages took place between the opposing counsel, as to limiting the answers of the witness, in which Messrs. Fullerton, Evarts, and Beach joined. The matter of Mr. Bowen's stating that Mr. Beecher had had relations with another person was introduced by Mr. Moulton. Here there was some clever talk between the counsel, Mr. Evarts alluding to it readily as the Proctor matter, and some warm words were interchanged, ending by a change being made in the stenographer's account, with some expurgations, on Mr. Fullerton's asserting "that an endeavor was being made to put their witness (Mr. Moulton) in a false position." Mr. Evarts joined issue with him. The Judge ruling for the plaintiff, an exception was taken by the other side. It was now almost 4 o'clock, and the court was adjourned. The order in court was certainly not as well kept as on former days. The noise was constant, and there was some applause, which the Judge had some slight difficulty in quelling. The ventilation of the room was execrable. To-day Mr. Moulton will give further testimony.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Punctually at 11 o'clock Judge Neilson directed the jurors to be called, and they having answered to their names, Mr. Morris said:

GENTLEMEN: I shall not detain you much longer in what I have to say to you. At the adjournment of the court yesterday I was calling your attention to the efforts that had been put forth by the defendant in this case to prevent an investigation on the part of his church into the charges of immorality which had been made against him. And I also called your attention to the fact as to how unavailing, during the four years that had passed, had been the efforts made to bring up the facts that we now present to you. As I stated before, one difficulty after another presented itself. No sooner had a threatened investigation been averted by some trick, by some device, than another difficulty arose, and thus they continued to accumulate until at last the dread secret had to be made public. And I had called your attention to the manner in which it was made public, not by a charge made by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, but by simply publishing a part of Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition, which was accepted by everybody almost as being a confession of guilt. The publication of that portion of the letter of contrition aroused such a spirit of inquiry, both in and out of the church, that finally Mr. Beecher was compelled to take action with reference to the matter.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

And on the 11th July, 1874, was published a letter addressed to six gentlemen, three of his congregation and three of his society, requesting them to make a thorough investigation in reference to the letter of apology or contrition. And you must remember that when that letter was published in the papers, with what satisfaction it was received by the friends and advocates of Mr. Beecher. At last, they say, we are to have the truth; at last he has taken steps to have an investigation; now we know the truth; now we know the foundation for those rumors that have been floating about for the last four years: now we will have a settlement forever of this matter. That letter was dated prior to the 27th of June, I think.

MRS. TILTON ABANDONS HER HOME.

On the 6th of July Mrs. Tilton, without the knowledge of her husband, without any intimation that a committee had been appointed or was contemplated, she goes before the committee and makes a statement. At this time the plaintiff knew nothing about the appointment of a committee at all, or if one was appointed then, and on the 11th of July—on the morning of the 11th of July—Mrs. Tilton abandons her home and seeks shelter with the friends of her seducer, and on that same day this letter is published, and until then, until she had appeared before the committee as she stated to her husband, until they had secured her, the letter was not published. Gentlemen, she but followed out the natural course in all such cases. A woman leaves her husband and takes shelter with the friends of her seducer—the friends of her paramour.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

But, gentlemen, I call your attention to the very facts and circumstances of the appointing of this committee as evidence of the guilt of the defendant. Had he been innocent of the charges preferred against him, or had he been guilty of the crime that we now allege, what would have been his course? What would have been the course of any innocent man seeking a thorough and complete vindication of his character? He would have called upon the regular authorities of his church to have instituted the proceedings. He would have notified the parties who had charges to make to appear before that committee and attend this investigation, and he would have accorded all the privileges which were necessary to the parties of appearing by counsel if he appeared by counsel. And yet, what do we behold with reference to this investigation? Mr. Beecher named his own committee, selected from his own personal friends, the accuser having no voice in it, not even the church, except indirectly when called upon by him to sanction his action.

THE PLAINTIFF EXCLUDED.

From that investigation the plaintiff is excluded. Before those six friends of Mr. Beecher appear a number of learned and astute lawyers, Mr. Tilton not being permitted to be there and cross-examine witnesses, or to be present to hear what they had to say. And I say, therefore, that the very fact that this committee was constituted as it was, managed as it was, shows that a thorough, a truthful and honest investigation into the facts was not the purpose of the appointment of that committee. Had a committee been appointed as it should have been, and the plaintiff been accorded the right that should have been accorded to him in that investigation, had he been treated with judicial impartiality, or with any degree of fairness, we would not have been here to-day in this tribunal; you would not have been called upon to discharge the solemn and important duty that you will be called upon to discharge in this case.

A PARTISAN COMMITTEE.

By that one-sided and partisan committee, with their denunciatory report against the plaintiff, in that report the records of the church of which they were members were falsified and suppressed. When he was denounced by this friendly committee—appointed by the defendant to vindicate him at all hazards, and to denounce and convict the plaintiff at all hazards—there was no alternative left but to bring him face to face before an impartial court; before an honest and impartial jury. He did not want the suit brought here. He went to the committee, and he appealed to them to bring him into court. They refused to do it. He did not want to bring this action, because it was necessary that he should claim pecuniary damages. It was the only mode of redress left him. He wanted then to indict him for slander if he had slandered, and take all the risks and all the chances of conviction, assuming all the burden upon himself. They declined.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST TILTON.

But after this case was commenced, and on the first of October last, the defendant goes before the Grand Jury, and procures an indictment against Mr. Tilton for libel. From that day until we came into court here with this case we have been beseeching them, imploring them, making our appeals to them, making our appeals to the court to bring on the indictment, but they would not. And there was no alternative left but the present proceeding, and we brought our action here, and before you we will bring our evidence. Before you we will present the wrongs that we have suffered. Before you we will present the picture of our phan home; before your face we arraign the seducer of our wife. Before you we arraign the man who has brought upon us all this desolation, and from you we expect the justice that has heretofore been denied us. Ay! we know that we shall receive it, because "our cause is just and God is with the right."

IT WAS NOT THE PURPOSE TO MAKE KNOWN THE FACTS.

But, gentlemen, notwithstanding this committee was appointed by the defendant in this action, it was not the design, it was not the purpose, that the facts should be made known to that committee when it was appointed. As the defendant declared, that was not a step of his own choosing, but he was driven to it by the church. He had to do something, and having to take some step, he had selected the men himself, whom he declared could be managed and controlled, and, in his estimation, would not deceive.

HE APPEALS AGAIN TO MOULTON.

But, again, as I have said before, in this his hour of extremity he appealed again to his friend Moulton, and another device was hit upon, but not successfully carried out. After the Bacon letter, Mr. Moulton prepared a statement for Mr. Beecher to make to his congregation, which he promised to make in justice to the plaintiff. Mr. Moulton advised silence, and in that proposed statement he acknowledged that he had committed an offense against Theodore Tilton; and he concludes that statement in these words: "I have committed no crime, but if society believes that it is due to it that I should reopen this already too-painful subject or resign, I will resign." This statement was not made because of the criticism made by an astute lawyer that adultery was not a crime at common law, and therefore that statement did not fully meet the question, nor cover the ground—and from the time that this committee was appointed, from the time that the Bacon letter was published, on the 24th of June, 1874, down to the 16th of July following, we find Mr. Beecher in consultation with Mr. Moulton day after day, time after time, writing him letters with reference to the matter. On the 10th of July he writes him a letter wanting to see him; and on the same day he writes another letter requesting him to come around to his house to assist him. On the following Monday he writes another letter, and on July 13 he writes still another letter.

A LETTER TO THE MUTUAL FRIEND.

MY DEAR FRANK: I will be with you at 2, or a little before 3. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you, and have but a single consolation—that this matter cannot distress you long, as it must soon end. That is, there will be no more anxiety about the future, whatever regrets there may be about the past.

Still later Mr. Moulton presented to Mr. Beecher a short statement prepared by Mr. Tilton for the committee to make. He is as anxious then as ever, as anxious as Mr. Beecher himself, to prevent the exposure of this secret, which must bury his family in ruin; and in this proposed statement for the committee he said: "The committee do respectfully report, upon examination, that they find that an offense of a grave character was committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. and Mrs. Tilton." Mr. Beecher wanted to know if Mr. Tilton would be satisfied with such a report as that made by the committee, and that if Mr. Tilton would be satisfied with such a report he would be satisfied, and this settled the matter without having the facts made public. Where then was the anxiety to defend the honor and the fair name of Elizabeth R. Tilton. It was universally known and believed in this matter that that letter of contrition had reference to her, and that her honor and her character were involved in the matter whatever it was, and yet notwithstanding two years prior to that this horrible story had been published by the Woodhulls, and no denial and no defense made by Mr. Beecher of this Christian woman, a member of his church. And when after that Mr. West repeats the charges in a formal manner, devices are resorted to, to prevent the defense of this woman's fair name and her honor; and at last when the formality of selecting a committee of known and tried friends is gone through with, he is willing, by such a statement as that, to acknowledge that he has been guilty of an offense against Mr. and Mrs. Tilton of a grave character, and to let it rest there, and, as he said before, would try on his part, and on the part of the Church, "to live it down," but what, in Heaven's name, shall become of the woman?

NO ANXIETY TO DEFEND THE HONOR OF THE WOMAN.

No anxiety then to defend the fair name of Elizabeth R. Tilton; and I repeat again, as I did yesterday, that it is now too late to play the rôle of defender of the fair name and honor of Elizabeth R. Tilton by a defense in this action. But that is not all. When Mr. Beecher was informed that Mr. Tilton was preparing the statement to make before the committee, presenting the facts and his letters of contrition, what does he do?

ANOTHER DEVICE HIT UPON.

Again he appeals to his friend Moulton for aid and assistance; and taking counsel together, another device was hit upon. Mr. Beecher, with his own hand, after the appointment of the committee, after they had commenced the investigation, when he knew that Mr. Tilton was preparing his statement, with his own hand writes a statement for Mrs. Tilton to present to that committee, based upon the prior statement which he (Mr. Beecher) was to make exonerating Mr. Tilton, and doing him justice. Mr. Beecher proposes this statement for Tilton to make. The statement of Mr. Beecher being read, and it striking him favorably then, word was sent substantially to the committee:

"I have been three years acting under conviction that I have been wrong, and was under the imputation of being an injurer. I learn from a friend that Mr. B., in his statement to you, has reversed this, and has done me justice. I am willing, should he consent to appear before you with me, and corroborating a further statement which I feel it to be my duty to make for my own defense, settle this painful domestic difficulty, which never ought to have been made public, finally and amicably."

Is that the disposition that the committee propose to make of this case? Is that the disposition that the Christian world expected? Is that the disposition that the Christian world had a right to expect would be made of this case? The name of a minister standing so high sullied, his garment soiled with the most infamous charge made against him, having seduced the wife of his life-long friend, a member of his church, and she a member of his church—a child having grown up under his eye? I say is that the disposition that the Christian world have a right to expect would be made of that matter?

IS IT POSSIBLE TO EXPLAIN THAT ACTION?

Is it possible—is it possible to explain that action consistently with these facts? Would Mr. Beecher, if he had been an innocent man, have under any circumstances submitted to such a disposition as that of the case, or had he been an innocent man, and such a disposition as that had been proposed to him, would he not have buried it back with indignation, and said "What do you mean by thus insulting me? I am charged with adultery with the wife of my friend; my fair name is sullied, my sacred robes are soiled. I have said to the world that I mean to have a full and complete investigation into this damnable charge, and now you come and propose to cover it up, and to bury it up forever! Away with you! away with you!"

That would have been the action of any honest man, with the eyes of the world turned, as one may say, toward this committee. No question was evoking the attention of this land at least, so much as the investigation into the facts expected to be elicited by the committee. The friends of Christianity were hoping for the vindication of Mr. Beecher. Every well-wisher of his country was hoping for the deliverance of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and he had been innocent he would have thrown the doors open wide to the world. He would have said, not only to Mr. Tilton, but to others who had insinuated or made charges against his moral character—he would have defied them all, and said: "Bring your proof; meet me face to face before this committee." No, no; the very parties who knew the facts, and the very parties who could establish the truth of the charge, were not requested to appear before the committee.

THE DEFENDANT HAS CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

Now, gentlemen, I have thus far principally called your attention to the case as made out by the defendant himself, adverting to some oral testimony, but principally the case as made out by the defendant himself, by his own acts, by his own sayings, by his own letters, and writings, and speakings. And how stands the case now? It is not necessary that I should go still further in the development of this case in order to convince you of the truth of the charge that we bring against him? If it is, I begin to despair of human justice. We say that in the facts that I have presented to you he has confessed his guilt, leaving out the verbal testimony, leaving out what he has said to other parties, that he has confessed his guilt as clear as it is possible to make it without using the vulgar words, without clothing the confession in vulgar language. We say it is as clear as it is possible to make it in the English language. When he said, on the 1st of January, 1872, that "he had sinned and transgressed with Mrs. Tilton," he confessed his guilt; and when, on the 7th of February, he said that it was "Moulton's hand that had tied up the storm that was about to burst on our heads in this terrible emergency of his life," he confessed his criminal intimacy with Elizabeth R. Tilton; and, when he said he "had passed sleepless nights and suffered the torments of the damned," that he spent much of his time "in the horror of great darkness," and "lived on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair," he confessed his criminality with Elizabeth R. Tilton; and, when contemplating suicide for the crime that he had committed, he confessed his criminality, for suicide is a confession, and the contemplation of suicide is confession. When he wrote to Moulton that Theodore had enjoined on him "not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight," it was a confession that he had been guilty of a crime with her the exposure of which would leave his children to a blight, and that that was the crime of adultery.

MR. CARPENTER TO BE CALLED.

I might prolong this, but I will not do it. For the past four years he has been confessing his guilt, if the English language means anything. But, gentlemen, we do not rest our case upon the testimony furnished by Mr. Beecher by himself alone. We go further than that. We will put upon the stand Mr. Carpenter, whose veracity, I apprehend, will not be questioned in this court, and to whom, we say, Mr. Beecher confessed his guilt. But we shall not, gentlemen, stop there. You will hear Mr. Beecher's story, and you will hear the plaintiff's story. They are both parties interested in this transaction, and you will take that fact into consideration in weighing their testimony. Certainly no man in this case has so deep an interest as has the defendant. These facts you will take into consideration. They are both interested parties, and you will give their evidence such weight as you think it entitled to. And, gentlemen, let me call your attention in this connection to one fact—that when you weigh the testimony of the witnesses you will look and see the motive there may be for departing from the truth. You see the motive that the defendant has that this matter be concealed. What motive can you suggest, what motive will my learned friends suggest? None have yet been suggested up to this time that I am aware of, none have yet been conceived.

WHAT MOTIVE HAS TILTON TO MAKE A FALSE CHARGE?

What motive will they suggest why Theodore Tilton should have made a false charge against Henry Ward Beecher? Theodore Tilton, a man of culture and of education, of refined feelings, of poetic temperament, of chivalry, a man bold, a man truthful, a man loving his family as but few men love their families—I ask the other side to give a motive, if they can, why Theodore Tilton, thus situated, should make a charge falsely against his wife, of such infamy that it would bequeath to his children, that he loved as only a father can love, a heritage of shame and disgrace; and why, added to all that, should he drag down his own name into infamy by making a false charge against his loving friend, his revered Pastor? Out with such miserable presumptions! Fools, thus to trifle with human intelligence! It does not belong to reasonable men! No, gentlemen, you have seen in the recital that I have made, so far from his wanting to make a false accusation, that notwithstanding the great wrong that he had suffered, notwithstanding the wound he had received in his heart, he so loved his children that he was willing to bear his suffering and conceal the wrong that had been done to him and his family, and you have seen the devices he resorted to in connection with the defendant, and with Mr. Moulton, whose mission it was to keep this secret from the public knowledge. No, gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer upon that point. It would be a waste of time. Mr. Beecher has himself given the lie to any such insinuations; and when on the 1st January, 1871, he humbled himself before Theodore Tilton as he did before his God, and called upon God to put it into his heart to forgive him, it puts forever out of the question that he was fearing a false charge. And when he said, "I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously Theodore has borne himself toward me; I wish that we three could be made friends again; Theodore in that case would have the hardest task," he puts forever out of consideration the idea that it was a false charge that he was afraid of. When on the 2d of April, 1872, he said—two years or a year and a half after this charge, this accusation, was made against him—"if I have said anything injurious to the reputation of Theodore Tilton, or have detracted from his standing and fame as a Christian gentleman, I revoke it all. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for Theodore and Elizabeth, than I ever did for myself a hundredfold," and when he said to her, "Theodore will hide you in his heart of hearts," he forever set at rest the insinuation that he was afraid of a false accusation. "If my destruction would prepare a way for him, that shall not stand in the way." "Those who know him best are sure that he is honest, that he is manly, that he is straightforward; he is generous; he is a Christian gentleman, large-hearted, forbearing, long-suffering, honest, manly, and straightforward." And that is the introduction that the defendant gives to the plaintiff when he goes upon the stand to tell his sad story to you of the past.

MR. MOULTON TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS.

But, gentlemen, we go still further than this. We shall put upon the stand Mr. Moulton, that you have heard so much about in all this transaction; this friend whom the defendant said God had sent to preserve him, to tie up the storm that was about to burst upon his head; the man who stood by the defendant for four years with a fidelity, with a constancy, unparalleled; no sacrifice on his part too great to make in order that he may save him from shame and from disgrace the innocent parties involved in this crime. You must recollect that, after the appointment of the committee, and the defendant wrote to Mr. Moulton a note requesting him to present certain facts before them, you must recollect that the press throughout the land said, "Now we will have the truth." Here is the man in whom both parties have confided for four years; here is the man who has stood the mutual friend of both parties; all the facts connected with this transaction he knows; he is the friend of both parties, having no interest to either. Let him speak; and as he speaks so let the truth be declared. He was looked upon and regarded at that time by the whole country as the arbiter in this matter, and had he spoken then, when the public expected him to speak, and when he ought to have spoken, you would not be here to-day; we would not be here to-day. Mr. Beecher would not be here to-day. But with a faithfulness as I said unparalleled, notwithstanding he would subject himself to the criticism of the whole land by withholding the statement that he had promised to the country, yet he did withhold that statement. At the solicitation of the friends of Mr. Beecher he yielded to their pleadings. "Give him one more chance, give him one more chance," and Mr. Moulton, as the friend, as the loyal friend he was, stepped into the breach again—he stood there damming up the truth from the public.

MOULTON ACCUSED OF BLACKMAILING.

He withheld the statement, he gave the old man one more chance, and then the astute lawyers, seeing their opportunity, and seeing that in the end the truth must come out, and this statement must be made, they then had the defendant make a statement in which they accused him of blackmailing the defendant, and you recollect that that charge was rung from one end of the country to the other. The people's attention was diverted from the facts and the investigation of the case, and they cried out blackmail! blackmail! Mr. Moulton had performed the office of the cuttle-fish, they had thrown this cloud over the minds of the people, and under the cover of that they expected to escape the just criticism that the crime deserved. Well, after they had performed this office, they would not be the hardihood, not even this friendly committee selected for the purpose had hardihood enough to consider that charge. No, it was not true; they knew it was not true, and the defendant declared the following October a million times, ten million times, no, Francis D. Moulton is not a blackmailer.

NEGOTIATIONS TO TAKE MOULTON OUT OF THE CASE.

And even then, after the first statement presented, knowing what still remained, knowing in his own heart and soul that Francis D. Moulton told the truth with reference to that matter, he opens then at that late hour a negotiation to procure, to take Mr. Moulton out of the case, and that all the batteries may be turned upon Theodore Tilton, defenseless and heartless as he was, and that he might be slaughtered, and that he might be shut out and go down with the ruin of his family. And, for that purpose, his agent, Mr. Redpath, communicated with him, and his agent, Mr. Cleaveland, with full documentary power, entered into negotiations with Mr. Moulton. Upon what basis was this negotiation to proceed? With the charge of blackmail resting upon him? Mr. Moulton was to be set right before the community, and Mr. Tilton was to be asked to fight the battle alone. But it failed; it failed, and the efforts that had been made in this case to suppress the truth, and to prevent the investigation of the facts, failed. For, thank God, we are here now before this tribunal, and we will have the facts, we will have the truth, and we will have an honest verdict, and we will have an honest condemnation of the crime that has been committed against my client.

EXTRACTS FROM BEECHER'S LETTERS TO MOULTON.

Why, gentlemen, do you want any additional evidence that Mr. Moulton was intrusted with the secret relating to Mr. Beecher's moral delinquency? If you do I will give to you, collated in brief form, a small portion of it, but a small portion of it:

"I send you," he says, February, 1871, "a book, not as a repayment for your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love, which I give you freely. Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit."

The same day he writes:

"The friend whom God has sent to me, Mr. Moulton, has proved, above all friends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads."

Sept. 30, 1871, he says:

"My heart warms to you, and you might have known that I would be here. If you loved me as well as I do you * * * I am, my dear friend, truly and gratefully yours."

Again:

"During all this time you were literally all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage you have inspired, and the hope which you breathed. I am well nigh discouraged, but if you cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. * * * With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection even if you love me not, I am yours though unknown."

Feb. 16, 1873, he says:

"Should any accident befall me, remember how deeply I feel your fidelity, your long-continued kindness, and your affections. I confide everything to your wisdom, as I always have with such success heretofore that I fully trust for the future."

"The pain of life," he says, on the 1st of June, 1873, "is but a moment, but the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of earthly glory. Oh! my dear Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past."

July 7, 1873:

"MY DEAR FRANK: The country is beautiful, the birds' songs is to me as David's harp. I only need some one to talk to, and that one is you."

July 14, 1873:

"MY DEAR FRANK: For a thousand encouragements, for services that no one can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection, I owe so much that I can neither express nor pay it."

"MY DEAR FRANK: I have this morning got back, and want to send my love to you and yours. God bless you, my dear old fellow."

And referring to him again, he says:

"He is worthy of all confidence; he is worthy of all trust."

In December, 1873, he writes to a friend:

"This will be handed to you by my friend Frank D. Moulton, whom I believe to be high-minded and honest, and whose statements will be received by all who know him with implicit confidence. * * * I believe him to be honest to the core; I would trust him with life and property without scruple."

Dec. 30, 1873, he writes:

"Mr. Frank D. Moulton I have known for years, and I should as soon believe that I myself had set on foot schemings and cheatings as that he had, or had had the slightest suspicion of it."

July 16, 1874, he says:

"My dear Frank, I need to see you."

THE SEDUCER AND HIS VICTIM—MR. BEECHER ON THE CRIME.

Mr. Morris, continuing, said: This, gentlemen, is a portion of the testimony of Mr. Beecher with reference to Francis D. Moulton, the man who on the 31st of May saved the defendant to Plymouth Church, who made him take back this letter of resignation in which he announced his purpose of retiring from the ministry to private life, because simply he feared the publication of his own letter of contrition. Oh! well might he stand aghast at the exposure of such a crime as he had committed. I will not attempt to portray to you the heinousness of that crime, but I will read an extract or two from an author much more capable of judging, and who can draw a picture much more vividly than I can draw it:

"The seducer! Playing upon the most sacred passions, he betrays innocence. How? By its tenderest faculties, by its trust, by its unsuspecting faith, by its honor. The victim often and often is not the accomplice so much as the sufferer, betrayed by an exorcism which bewitched her noblest affections and became the suicide of her virtue. The betrayer from the most intense selfishness, without one noble motive, without one pretense of honor, by lies, by a devilish jugglery of fraud, by blinding the eye, confusing the conscience, misleading the judgment, and instilling the dew of sorcery upon every flower of sweet affection, deliberately, heartlessly damns the confiding victim! Is there one shade of good intention, one glimmering trace of light? Not one. There was not the most shadowy, tremulous intention of honor. It was sheer, premeditated, wholesale ruin from beginning to end. The accursed sorcerer opens the door of the world to push her forth. She looks out, all shuddering, for there is shame and sharp-toothed hatred, and chattering slander and malignant envy and triumphing jealousy and murderous revenge—these are seen rising before her; clouds full of fire that burn, but will not kill. And there is for her want, poverty, and gaunt famine. There is the world spread out. She sees father and mother heartlessly abandoning her; a brother's shame, a sister's anguish. It is a vision of desolation, a plundered home, an altar where purity and virtue and peace have been insidiously sacrificed to the foul Moloch. All is cheerlessness to the eye, and her ear catches the sound of sighing and mourning, wails and laments, and far down, at the horizon of the vision, the murky cloud for a moment lifts, and she sees the very bottom of infamy, the ghastliness of death, the last spasm of horrible departure, the awful thunder of final doom. All this the trembling, betrayed creature sees through the open door of the future, and, with a voice that might move the dead, she turns and clasps his knees in awful agony. "Leave me not! Oh, spare me—save me—cast me not away!" Poor thing—she is dealing with a demon! Spare her? Save her? The polished scoundrel betrayed her to abandon her, and walks the street to boast his hellish deed. It becomes him as a reputation! Surely society will crush him! They will smite the wolf and seek out the bleeding lamb. Oh, my soul; believe it not! What sight is that? The drooping victim is worse used than the infernal destroyer! He is fondled, courted; passes from honor to honor, and she is crushed and mangled under the infuriate tramp of public indignation. On her mangled corpse they stand to put the laurels on her murderer's brow! When I see such things as these, I thank God that there is a judgment, and that there is a hell."

HOW TRUE HAVE BEEN THESE UTTERANCES.

Twenty years ago, resumed Mr. Morris, twenty years ago that was the utterance of the defendant in this case. And oh, how true he drew the picture! What a strange, what a striking coincidence! On the 1st day of January, 1871, he says of his victim: "She is guiltless—sinned against, bearing the transgressions of another." "The victim often and often is not the accomplice so much as the sufferer." And when you say, at this time, in that language, in the letter of contrition, that she is guiltless—true that she could be true of guilty of adultery; but then is there not condemnation in that language? And oh, how true have been the utterances I have just quoted. How well has this poor woman been thrust out, so weak, so wholly subject to the strongest outside influence at the moment, that the general public can give her but little weight to her testimony, or her conduct against Mr. Beecher. And her conduct cannot be judged by the principle of human accountability. She is the sufferer, the victim; while her betrayer is fondled and courted, and passed from honor to honor, as he is described:

If to be the thrall of love and faith
Too generous to defend itself from him by sin
What hope may the seducer win.

CLOSING REMARKS OF COUNSEL.

Gentlemen of the jury, I fear that I have detained you already too long. I have certainly have too long for my health, but I have felt it my duty to present to you the considerations that I have presented to you, and if I have exhibited any warmth in the presenting of them I know you will pardon me, I am sure, for I come to you with a heart full of grief and full of sympathy for the suffering of the wrongs that my client has endured. I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have paid, for the imperfect presentation I have made to you, and I regret for the interests of my client that the duty did not devolve upon one of my abler associates, yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have brought to the task a conscious devotion to the interests of my client and a firm conviction of the justice of the case I have inspired. But, gentlemen, we are here to-day? In this case, who is the victim? On one side you see a man of vast prosperity, surrounded by powerful friends, with unlimited resources. On the other you see a man coming to you from a desolated home. Already he has been made the victim of a foul charge; then the victim of a foul charge pursued with energy and relentlessness. And, what, he has been made the victim of, the once happy possessor of a loving and beloved wife, of a happy and of an innocent home, which his life-long bosom friend, his Pastor, his spiritual adviser, taking advantage of that friendship, taking advantage of his sacred calling, has dispossessed and despoiled him of. That home is desecrated, the peace of that family blasted, the pillars of that household have been pulled down upon the idols of his worship, and naught but desolation reigns in that household to-day. But, gentlemen, you who have homes, who have children, you who know what it is to return from your daily labor to the bosom of your happy family, can appreciate the wrong, the suffering that my unhappy client has endured. It is to you, as fathers, and as brothers and as husbands, that we come with our case; and as you love your homes, as you love your families and children, as you regard the sacredness of your homes, and as you reverence virtue and respect the sanctity of the family altar, I call upon you in the name of all that has been violated, I call upon you in the name of Christianity, by the teachings of the Saviour upon the Mount, by the law thundered from Mount Sinai, by every consideration that is near and dear to you on earth, I call upon you to brand the seducer as his crime deserves to be branded. Let it be written on every door throughout the land, "Death, destruction to the seducer," and when you have rendered that verdict, you will receive the prayers and the blessings of every virtuous mother and of every virtuous daughter in the land, and a peaceful conscience will follow you through life, will be with you in the last solemn scenes of earth, and console you when at last you stand with your life-record before the ever-living God.

As Mr. Morris concluded, there was a faint murmur, which would soon have swelled into a burst of applause, had not Judge Neilson quickly rapped with his gavel upon the bench, and said, "Will the audience please be quiet?"

Mr. Fullerton—May it please your Honor, it will subserve the convenience, I think, of all parties connected with this controversy if your Honor will now take a recess until 2 o'clock. We will prepare our evidence then and commence.

The Court—Whatever arrangement you suggest, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—I rise, if your Honor please, with the view of suggesting that as the business of the trial is now to commence, some arrangement of the tables should be made that would seem to us more suitable for the common convenience of the counsel on both sides, and the recess now would give an opportunity to have that arrangement made, if we can agree upon it.

The Court—I shall be obliged to leave the arrangement of that to you, gentlemen.

The court then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF—EVIDENCE OF AUGUSTUS MAVERICK AND OF FRANK MOULTON.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Fullerton said: Shall we proceed?

The Court—When you are ready, gentlemen.

Augustus Maverick was then called, and, having affirmed, was examined as follows:

By Mr. Fullerton—Where do you reside? A.—In this city.

Q.—Have you been a resident of Brooklyn long? A.—About fifteen years, with one intermission.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—Upward of twenty years.

Q.—Were you present at his marriage? A.—I was.

Q.—When did it take place? A.—On the 2d of October, 1855.

Q.—Where? A.—At Mr. Beecher's church.

Q.—And who performed the ceremony? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—The defendant in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—All that is admitted by the pleadings.

By Mr. Fullerton—Have you been intimate with his family since his marriage? A.—Not for the last six or seven years—not to say intimate. I have been in the habit of going to his house occasionally—the last five or six years very occasionally.

Q.—After his marriage were you intimate with him? A.—Yes, Sir, for a number of years.

Q.—Do you know how many children there are of that marriage? A.—I do not know the present number.

Q.—Do you know they had children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did Mr. Tilton reside first after his marriage and commenced keeping house? A.—I cannot say where he first resided on going to keep house, but the first time I visited him, after his marriage, at least to my knowledge, after he commenced housekeeping, was at No. 174 Livingstone street.

Q.—You did not visit him at any other place? A.—Not when they were housekeeping.

Q.—How frequently did you visit him after his marriage? A.—Very seldom. I made an occasional call. I cannot say how often. I was not upon visiting terms—that is, in the habit of frequent and intimate visits. It is not my custom with any one.

Q.—State, if you please, whom he married? A.—Elizabeth Richards.

Q.—Was she a resident of Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Evarts (after a pause for consultation)—We have got nothing to ask.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK D. MOULTON.

Francis D. Moulton was next called, but was not present in the court-room, having left to get some papers. On his return he was sworn, and examined as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 49 Remsen street.

Q.—In the City of Brooklyn? A.—In the City of Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—About ten years—perhaps longer.

Q.—Before you became a resident of the City of Brooklyn, where did you reside? A.—New-York—Forty-ninth street.

Q.—How long did you reside there? A.—Well, Sir, in that neighborhood ever since I was born.

Q.—Were you born in the City of New-York? A.—I was born in the City of New-York.

Q.—Are you engaged in business in Brooklyn and New-York? A.—I am engaged in business in Brooklyn and New-York.

Q.—Member of what firm? A.—Member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—How long have you been a member of the firm? A.—I have been a member of the firm since 1864.

Q.—Connected with it before that? A.—Yes, Sir, since 1854.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As clerk, Sir, for six years; then I had an interest in the business, and then a copartnership, dating from 1864.

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—I am.

Q.—When did you marry? A.—I married in 1861, I believe.

Q.—And what was your wife's name? A.—Emma Moulton.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I am.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with him? A.—In 1849, or 1850.

Q.—Where was he then residing? A.—I do not know where he was residing; he was a student at the Free Academy when I first became acquainted with him.

Q.—In New-York? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Were you a schoolmate with him? A.—I was.

Q.—State whether you have been on intimate terms with him from that time to the present? A.—Yes, Sir, with an intermission of a few years—not estrangement then, but we lived apart, I lived in New-York and he lived in Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you acquainted with his family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many children has he? A.—Four or five.

Q.—Can you give us their names? A.—Florence.

Q.—How old is she? A.—I believe she is sixteen years of age.

Q.—Is she the oldest? A.—She is the oldest; the next one, Carroll, a boy, is, I guess, about eleven years old; Alice—

Q.—Her age—can you give us that? A.—I should think about—I should think Carroll is younger than Alice—I guess she is thirteen years of age, or fourteen.

Q.—There is still another of them? A.—Yes; I do not know the name of that child; I was called Frank at one time; I understand that the name of the child has been changed since then.

Mr. Evarts—You know it as Frank? A.—I know it as Ralph and Frank; its name was Ralph, and then it was changed to Frank by its mother as a sense of my fidelity to her husband; I know the child as Ralph and Frank.

By Mr. Fullerton—Do you say they lost a child? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Do you recollect when that was? A.—I do not remember precisely the date—somewhere in 1869, I think, or 1868.

Q.—Ralph or Frank, the youngest child, what is its age? A.—Five or six years of age—six years of age—five years.

Q.—Have you been on terms of intimacy with the family of Mr. Tilton? A.—I have.

Q.—What were the relations between Theodore Tilton and his wife up to the year 1870, as regards affection, and so forth? A.—I never knew of any difference during that time.

Q.—You knew of no estrangement? A.—None; no, Sir.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you know Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—Intimately since the 30th December, 1870.

Q.—Before that, did you know him? A.—Not very well.

Q.—About how long a time? A.—I think I met him the first time that I met him or spoke with him was in 1868.

Q.—Where? A.—In his church.

Q.—In his church? A.—I was in church with Mr. Tilton and his wife. Mr. Tilton and myself had just returned from an excursion into the country, and when we sat down Mr. Beecher came to the pew to greet us.

Q.—Up to that—up to 1870, when your intimate acquaintance commenced, where did you first meet him? A.—At Mr. Page's studio; I was there; Mr. Beecher was taking his portrait there, and Mr. Page was also taking my portrait.

Q.—How frequently did you meet him there? A.—Three or four times.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think in 1869.

Q.—Did you know where he resided then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—I understood he resided in Brooklyn.

SOMETHING THAT OCCURRED IN 1870.

Q.—I want to call your attention to something that occurred in 1870. Did you see Mr. Beecher in the latter part of December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At his house.

Q.—Have any conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State, if you please, what that conversation was? A.—I said to him—I met him in his parlor—

Q.—Do you recollect the date? A.—Dec. 30.

Q.—Now you can narrate the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Moulton, be so good as to give it in the words of the speaker, what you said and what he said, so far as you can.

Mr. Beach—That is not so. Give the substance unless you can repeat the whole language. Give the substance if you don't recollect the language.

Mr. Morris—You can simply give the substance if you don't recollect the exact words.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on Mr. Moulton, repeat the substance of the conversation that occurred, so far as you can recollect.

Mr. Moulton—I said to Mr. Beecher in his parlor, "Mr. Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton is at my house and wishes to see you."

Q.—Now, let us have it understood. Give the substance as near as you recollect it or the words. A.—I am giving the words as nearly as I can remember. I am certainly giving the substance.

Q.—You don't profess to give the exact words? A.—No.

Q.—Now, go on with the narration. A.—I said Mr. Theodore Tilton is at my house and wishes to see you to-night.

The Court—Mr. Fullerton, I am requested to ask you to speak a little louder. Your voice is inaudible, and I have a written request to ask you to speak a little louder.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; I shall do my utmost to conform to the wishes of the court.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor, we are so hemmed in here, in this crowded part of the court, that he has scarcely room to speak at all.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on with the conversation, Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton—Mr. Beecher said "this is Friday night; this is prayer-meeting night, and I cannot go to see him." "Well," I said, "he wants to see you in regard to your relations with his family, and in regard to a letter that he has sent to you through Mr. Bowen. I think you had better go and see him. You had better send somebody down to attend to your prayer-meeting for you," and he did.

Q.—Say what occurred in reference to that? A.—He called on somebody in the room adjoining, and told him to send some messenger to his prayer meeting; I don't remember what it was, but he went out of the house with me at my request.

MR. BEECHER VISITS MR. TILTON.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—We went down to my house, Sir, where Mr. Tilton was.

Q.—Where did he go after he entered your house? A.—He went into the front room up stairs, where Mr. Tilton was.

Q.—And where did you go? A.—I remained in the parlor.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, state whether that request to Mr. Beecher to go with you to your house was in consequence of anything that occurred between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any conversation had between you on your way from Mr. Beecher's house to your own? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER'S CONVERSATION WITH MOULTON.

Q.—State what that conversation was as well as you can. A.—As we were coming down the steps from Mr. Beecher's house Mr. Beecher says: "What can I do? What can I do?" And I said, "I don't know. I am not a Christian, I am a heathen, and I will try and see how a heathen can serve you. I will try and do you what service I can, if I can help you." We walked along together, and I told him what Mr. Bowen had told me about Mr. Beecher, and that I told him that Mr. Bowen had charged him with adultery in the presence of Theodore Tilton and Oliver Johnson.

Q.—Go on with the narration? A.—And he said that was singular. When Bowen brought to him that letter, he pledged his friendship to him; he did not inform him that he had been charged with such thing, and he told me, further, that he had told Bowen that he had sympathized with Tilton in the stories that Bowen had told against him (Tilton.) Bowen told him some stories against Tilton, and that he had sympathized with him. Another remark that he made was: "This is a terrible night; there is an appropriateness in this storm." And we reached the house.

Q.—You spoke of a letter which Mr. Tilton had written to him through Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that letter? A.—Yes, Sir, I have seen it. I had not seen it at that time.

Q.—Had you ever it in your possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you it in your possession now? A.—No, Sir.

BEECHER'S INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

Q.—How long was Mr. Beecher up in this front room of which you have spoken, with Mr. Tilton, on that occasion? A.—I should think about an hour.

Q.—Was there any other person present at the interview? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of.

Q.—During that interview where were you? A.—Down in the parlor.

Q.—Was any one with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you remain in the parlor until Mr. Beecher came from the front room? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—The upper room?

Mr. Fullerton—The upper front room?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go when he left that upper front room? A.—I went to Theodore Tilton's house.

Q.—Where did you meet him after he left the room? A.—At the foot of the stairs.

Q.—In the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did anything pass between you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what was said? A.—He asked me if I had seen the letter of confession of Mrs. Tilton, and I said I had. He said, "This will kill me."

Q.—Was there anything else said before you left the house? A.—No; we walked out together.

Q.—Where did you go then—along with him? A.—Down to Theodore Tilton's house.

Q.—What did he say after you left the house? A.—He said to me, "It has come upon me like a stroke by lightning," and I talked with him again about what Bowen had said.

Q.—Repeat it. A.—I said to him I thought it was very strange that Bowen had brought such charges against Mr. Tilton and that he had not told him about it. I said I thought it was very treacherous on Bowen's part toward Tilton. I also told him that Bowen had preferred the charges against him. I think that is the substance of what he said. Neither of us, I think, was disposed to talk much about it.

Mr. Evarts—Assertions of that kind are not evidence.

Mr. Moulton—I beg pardon. I stand corrected.

Q.—Have you related all that was said, that you can remember, before you reached Mr. Tilton's house? Let me ask what was said, if anything, as to the substance of the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton when you were not present? A.—Yes, Sir. He told me that Tilton had told him of the confession of his wife.

WHAT MR. BEECHER TOLD HIM.

Q.—Well, repeat what he said? A.—Mr. Beecher told me that Mr. Tilton had told him that Elizabeth had confessed, and had read to him the confession, or a confession or a copy of the confession of Elizabeth to having illicit intercourse with Mr. Beecher, and he had told him of the reasons for sending to him the letter through Mr. Bowen. That is all.

Q.—When you went to see Mr. Beecher that night had you any paper in your possession which had been given you by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you show it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Tilton kept a copy of that paper which he gave to you? A.—He made a copy of it.

Q.—Where did he make it? A.—At my house.

Q.—At the time he gave you the original? A.—Yes, Sir, he took a copy.

Q.—What did you do with that paper which you took from him, and of which he had a copy? A.—I kept it until the tripartite agreement, and then I returned it to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Well, after you arrived at Mr. Tilton's house, did you go in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher go in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you then go? A.—Home.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher tell you of his object in going in? A.—He told me that Theodore had given him permission to see Elizabeth; nothing further than that.

Q.—After leaving him there, where did you go? A.—After leaving him at Mr. Tilton's I went back to my house.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher again that night? A.—I did, yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after you left Tilton's house? A.—Within an hour.

Q.—Where? A—In my parlor.

Q.—He returned to your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—State what occurred then between you. A.—I went into the parlor with him, and I said, "Very well, have you seen Elizabeth?" and he said he had. That was all he said.

Q.—No other conversation? A.—No.

Q.—How long did he remain there? A.—Long enough to say that and go to the front door and out of it—a short time.

Q.—Where did you go with him then? A.—I went to his house.

Q.—Did you go in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What conversation, if any, did you have on the way to his house? A.—There was nothing but our own conversation about Bowen. He asked me to be friendly to him. I said I would be.

Q.—Do you recollect his words when he asked you to be friendly to him? Repeat them. I wish you would do so. A.—He said he wished me to be a friend to him in this terrible business.

Q.—Did you part with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you next see him? A.—The evening of Dec. 31.

Q.—It was the next day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, up to that period, had Mr. Beecher said anything to you upon the subject of his having given advice in relation to the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think not.

Q.—Or any other relations between them? A.—No, Sir.

AT MR. BEECHER'S HOUSE.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Beecher's on the 31st—the morning of the 31st? A.—Well, on the 31st I went there because I had been informed by Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what you had been informed.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you go in consequence of what had occurred between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred while you were there? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher. I said to him, "I think that before I terminate this interview, your judgment will be that it is a very strange one," and I said to him, "Do you remember that I asked you last night if anybody had seen the letter that Mr. Tilton sent to you through Mr. Bowen, and your answer was that nobody save myself had seen it; do you remember that?" I said, "Mr. Beecher, I want to read to you a letter from Elizabeth Tilton asking for the return of the paper which I have, and the paper which she gave to you last night at your dictation;" and I read the paper to him, and I said I will read to you also another letter in which Mrs. Tilton has informed her husband—

Mr. Evarts—He read the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—He is telling what he said to Mr. Beecher. "I will read to you another letter."

A.—(By Mr. Moulton.) "I will read to you a letter in which Mrs. Tilton informs her husband that she has given you a letter of retraction," and I read that also to him.

Q.—You read that also to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT MOULTON SAID TO BEECHER.

Q.—What did he reply to that? A.—He said he was surprised.

Q.—Go on, please. A.—He said he was surprised. I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, I think you have been guilty of a great meanness in getting permission of a husband to visit his house and then going there to his wife and procuring from her what you know to be a lie." "Now," I said, "Mr. Beecher, that won't save you." I said to him, "I don't see this morning much of the guidance of God in what you did, but perhaps it will turn out for the best; for I hold the confession of Elizabeth Tilton, and if you return that recantation to me I will burn both in your presence, or I will preserve both." And he said to me: "In case of my death this would be the only defense my family would have against such a charge." And I said to him: "Mr. Beecher, I don't think that now you ought to take merely selfish counsel for yourself. The truth is the truth, and you have got to abide by that. Where is the retraction?—I want it." He went to the closet and got the retraction—the paper he got from Elizabeth Tilton the night before, as he said—and handed it to me; I told him I would protect the confession, and would not give that up to Tilton, and would protect this paper he gave me with my life, and, sitting there, I felt my pistol in my pocket, and said "To this extent I will protect it with my life."

Mr. Evarts—Did you take it out? A.—Yes, Sir, I took it out; I felt it in my coat-pocket and put it on my knee.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on with the narration. A.—He said: "Of course, if Theodore should make any charge against me, my defense would be the technical one of general denial; but with you, since you know the truth, I throw myself upon your friendship and on what I believe is your desire to save me;" and he told me there, he said to me in addition, that his intercourse—that he considered his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton "a natural expression of his love for her," these were the words he used, and he said he felt justified in it on account of the love that he held for her and which he knew she held for him. And he said at the close of the conversation, "My life is ended; when to me there should now come honor and rest, I find myself upon the brink of a moral Niagara, with no power to save myself, and I call upon you to save me."

Q.—State, if you please, what degree of emotion he manifested, if any? A.—A very great degree of emotion.

Q.—How did it manifest itself? A.—In excited conversation.

Q.—In any other way? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—I did not know but what he wept on that occasion? A.—He did weep.

(Mr. Fullerton handing Mr. Moulton a paper.)

Q.—Look at the paper I now show you. (Looking.) Was it one of the three of which you have spoken in your testimony? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that letter, Mr. Moulton? A.—Elizabeth Tilton's.

Mr. Fullerton then read it as follows:

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation, last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request.

Yours truly, E. R. TILTON.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Did he say when he received that?

Mr. Fullerton—How did you receive that note—from whom? A.—I think from Elizabeth Tilton direct.

Mr. Porter—From her? A.—From her directly.

Mr. Evarts—Not personally?—at her house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is your recollection? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Received it at her house from her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What else occurred, if anything, during this interview at Mr. Beecher's house on the 31st, in the morning? A.—I do not know anything that occurred on the morning of the 31st; on the 31st—not that I remember any further than that.

Q.—Did you go away from his house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go A.—Home, to my house.

Q.—Did you take with you the letter which Mr. Beecher gave you, called the retraction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what did you do with it? A.—I showed it to Theodore Tilton, whom I found at my house.

A.—And after that what did you do? A.—Kept it.

MR. BEECHER WILLING TO MAKE REPARATION.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Beecher after that interview? A.—I think it was Jan. 1—the evening of Jan. 1. I remember seeing him in the afternoon or evening.

Q.—Where? A.—At his house.

Q.—How did it happen that you went there on Jan. 1? A.—On his invitation.

Q.—And when was that invitation extended to you? A.—On Dec. 31.

Q.—When you went there on the occasion that you have already spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He invited you to come the following day? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—And what time was it as near as you can recollect that you went there? A.—It was toward evening, I think, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of his house? A.—In his study.

Q.—Was that on the first or second floor? A.—It is on the second or third floor, I think.

Q.—State, if you please, what that interview was? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I had taken the retraction to Mr. Tilton, and that I had told Tilton that it would have been very foolish for him to have carried out his threat of the morning into execution, and I told him that Tilton was pleased with my having got the retraction, and I told Mr. Beecher that Tilton seemed to me——

Mr. Evarts—This is what Tilton said.

Mr. Fullerton—No; it is what the witness told Beecher.

Witness—I told him that Mr. Tilton had told me that he had made up his mind that, no matter what came to himself, he would undertake to protect the reputation of his wife at all hazards. Then Mr. Beecher said to me that he was in misery on account of the crime that he had committed against Theodore Tilton and his wife and family. He said that he would be willing to make any reparation that was within his power. He said Mr. Tilton, he thought, would have been a better man, if placed in the same circumstances, than he had been; that he felt that he had done a great wrong, because he was Theodore Tilton's friend; he was his wife's friend and Pastor, and he wept bitterly, and I said to him: "Mr. Beecher, why don't you say that to Mr. Tilton? Why don't you express to him the grief you feel and the contrition you have for it? You can do no more than that, and I think I know Theodore Tilton well enough to know that he would be satisfied with that, for I know he loves his wife." And Mr. Beecher told me to take pen and paper and to write at his dictation, and I did write at his dictation the letter of Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—What was done after you wrote that letter? A.—I read the letter to him, and he read it, and then he signed.

Q.—You say you read it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you read it as it was? A.—Yes, Sir, as it is.

Q.—Did he take it and read it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that you read it to him, and afterward he read it himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he write anything himself upon that paper, or add anything to that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that (showing a letter) the letter of which you speak? A.—Yes, Sir; that is it.

Q.—What part of it is in the handwriting, if any, of Mr. Beecher? A.—This is, (pointing.)

Q.—The words at the foot of the last page? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read it in evidence.

Before reading the letter, Mr. Moulton, I want to ask you if you wrote it down as he dictated it? A.—Word for word.

Mr. Fullerton then read the letter, as follows:

BEECHER ASKS TILTON'S FORGIVENESS.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

(In trust with F. D. Moulton.)

MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON: I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before you as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself; I even wish I were dead, but others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself is inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it in the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—Now let me ask you, Mr. Moulton, whether the words which I have read last, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," are what he wrote on that paper. A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S THREAT.

Q.—In your conversation with Mr. Beecher before the writing of that letter you spoke something of a threat having been made—what threat do you refer to?

Mr. Evarts—If he repeated it to Mr. Beecher he may testify to it, but otherwise not.

Mr. Fullerton—I should not attempt to prove it if he had not.

Mr. Evarts—Of course not, and we should object to it if he did.

Mr. Moulton—I told Mr. Beecher that for the offense of having gone to Mr. Tilton's wife and procured that retraction, Mr. Tilton said he would smite him.

Q.—And in your narrative to Mr. Beecher I understood you to say that you told him that you had said to Theodore that it was better that he had not put that threat into execution? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now what was done after this paper was signed? A.—Well, I left the house after having bade Mr. Beecher good-bye at the head of the stairs. The last thing that he said to me was this, that he wanted me to do my utmost for peace.

Q.—And then you separated? A.—Yes, Sir; that is all that I at present remember.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, up to this time did Mr. Beecher say anything upon the subject of having given advice in regard to any domestic difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, or in respect to Mr. Tilton's dismissal from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—Did anything more occur on the 1st of January than you have now stated? A.—No, not that I at present remember.

Q.—When, if at all, did you show this letter of Jan. 1 to Mr. Tilton? A.—On the same evening.

MOULTON HAS ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Q.—And when did you see Mr. Beecher next again? A.—I think on Jan. 2. I called at his house in the afternoon.

Q.—How did it happen that you went there on the 2d of January? A.—By invitation.

Q.—State when you were invited? A.—Mr. Beecher invited me on the 1st of January to come and see him on the 2d.

Q.—And in pursuance of that invitation you went? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred on the 2d of January? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton's disposition seemed to be one that insured the keeping down of the stories. I told him that I thought he had nothing to apprehend from Mr. Tilton, because Mr. Tilton seemed still intent upon protecting his family.

Q.—Well, what else, if anything? A.—That is the substance of what I remember on that occasion.

Q.—Where did that interview take place? A.—In his study or chamber, I forget which; in his study, I think.

Q.—And when did you next see him after Jan. 2? A.—Jan. 2 Mr. Beecher asked me if I thought that it would be safe to have the sale of the pews of Plymouth Church.

Q.—When did he ask you that question? A.—He told me at the head of the stairs on the evening of the 2d of January.

Q.—Tell us all he said upon that subject, if there was anything more. A.—There was nothing more.

Q.—What reply did you make? A.—I told him that I thought it would be perfectly safe to have the sale go on. I said I felt assured that Mr. Tilton would do nothing against him or against his family.

Q.—Did you learn from him or did you know of your own knowledge when the sale of the pews was to take place? A.—I did not know, but I think it was to take place at an early date, some time during the next week.

BEECHER'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Up to this time had Mr. Beecher told you of these relations between himself and Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I would like to have the conversations if there were any.

Mr. Fullerton—There were some, and we will go on and give them.

Mr. Moulton—He told me that, Sir, on Jan. 1.

Q.—What was there said upon that subject? A.—He said that Elizabeth Tilton had sent for him to come to her house, and told him that she believed that their relations were wrong, and he told me that he said to her, "If you believe these relations to be wrong then they shall be terminated," and he told me that he prayed with her, prayed to God with her for help to discontinue their sexual relations.

Q.—Anything else said at that time? A.—And that he had from that time discontinued his intercourse with her.

Q.—Did he say when that occurred? A.—April, 1870.

TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, in any of these interviews was a letter which Mr. Tilton had written, or proposed to write, to Mr. Bowen, the subject of conversation? A.—I told Mr. Beecher on Jan. 2 that Mr. Tilton was writing a letter to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Did you tell him the substance of that letter as you understood it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say on that subject? A.—I told him that I should try and control that letter, and that I should not only do that, but do everything else that was in my power, according to my best judgment, to prevent an outbreak.

Q.—If you stated what you understood to be the contents of that letter, or what they were to be, to Mr. Beecher, I want you to state it. A.—I told him that Mr. Tilton intended to write to Mr. Bowen the substance of the interview between himself and Oliver Johnson, and that he intended to publish the letter, in order to give to the public an exact account of the severance of his relations with Mr. Bowen, and I told Mr. Beecher that I should undertake to keep out of that letter everything that concerned Mr. Tilton and his family and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What were the relations existing between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton before they were severed?

Mr. Evarts—Is that proper?

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose that is proper.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever he said to Mr. Beecher on the subject?

Mr. Fullerton—I can prove the outside fact also; it does not follow that I cannot prove it because I offer to prove this.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever he saw, whatever he heard between them, is good evidence, provided the subject itself is admissible; but to ask his general statement about what the relations between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton were is not evidence. Whatever he saw between them, or whatever he heard between them, raises the subject then whether the matter is at all admissible.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't ask his judgment, I ask the fact, as to the relations between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton. They now come in question.

The Court—I think you ought to be content with the general statement that they were friendly or not. If you go beyond that, it ought to be communicated to the defendant.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, I suppose it is competent for me to show that Bowen was proprietor of the *Independent*.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—And that Mr. Tilton was in his employ as an editor. We propose to show, also, that he had a relation to the Brooklyn *Union*, another newspaper.

Mr. Evarts—I have no objection to that

Q.—I want to know what those relations were? A.—He was associated with Mr. Bowen as editor of the *Union*.

Mr. J. K. Porter—Was then, or had been? A.—Had been.

Q.—Now as to the *Independent*? A.—He had been editor of the *Independent*, and had made a contract as editor of the *Independent*.

Q.—Now repeat, if you please, what you said to Mr. Beecher in regard to this proposed letter of Tilton to Bowen. Describe what had theretofore taken place between them. A.—I told him he intended to publish the letter to make clear the reason for their relationship.

Q.—It was a letter relating to a personal matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what else occurred, if you remember? A.—I don't recollect anything else that occurred at that time.

Q.—Do you know, or did you learn anything from Mr. Beecher in regard to the letter which he had written to Bowen? A.—He told me that he had written a letter to Mr. Bowen explaining—taking back—something that he had said about a lady to Bowen; he had told me previously—I omitted to state it—he had told me previously that he had sympathized, as I said about the interview of the 31st, and he told me on Jan. 1 that he had mentioned the lady's name to Mr. Bowen, and I told him that was very unjust, and he said he would take it back, and on Jan. 2 he told me he had written to Bowen taking it back.

Mr. Evarts—Unjust to whom? A.—To the woman, Sir.

Q.—Did he show you the letter? A.—Yes. He showed me the rough draft of the letter there on that occasion or a day or two afterward.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you (witness examines the paper) and state whether that is the rough draft? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. BOWEN: Since I saw you last Tuesday I have reason to think that the only cases of which I spoke to you in regard to Mr. Tilton were exaggerated as reported to me, and I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind in a matter so important to his welfare. I am informed by one on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who is a man to form an opinion better than any of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. B——.

Mr. Evarts—What is the name?

The Court—Don't give the name.

Mr. Evarts—They must have the responsibility to read letters or not read them.

Mr. Beach—We take the responsibility to give the initials of the name.

Mr. Evarts—The counsel must take the responsibility to read the whole letter, or omit it.

The Court—It does not follow that the letter is to be omitted because it has within it the name of a third person to which name publicity should not be given. The letter may contain matter concerning a third person not proper to be given for the present. I suggest to the counsel not to read the name.

Mr. Fullerton — We are withdrawing the whole name in the interest of decency and propriety.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor does not now rule that they have a right to read a letter imperfectly?

The Court—I hold, if the letter be important and pertinent to the case, that it be read—the identity of a third person not being material.

Mr. Evarts—We don't know—

Mr. Beach—We give the whole letter in evidence and read such part of it as we choose.

The Court—A paper is put in by counsel with the view of reading a few lines of it. The other side, if it likes, can read the rest of it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will allow us to except against considering the whole letter read.

The Court—The whole letter is in.

M. Evarts—As read.

The Court—And if you read any portion of it you can read the portion which they put in.

Mr. Evarts—I understand.

Mr. Fullerton continues the reading of the letter.

"I am informed by one on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who is a man to form an opinion better than any of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. B., and that the stories are not true, and that the same is the case with other stories. To this I don't wish any reply. I thought it only due to justice that I should say so much.

Yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER."

BEECHER MEETS TILTON AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, when did you next have an interview with Mr. Beecher, and where? A.—Within that week. I do not remember the date. I think it was the 3d or 4th.

Q.—And where? A.—My house.

Q.—Under what circumstances? A.—Mr. Beecher came to the house to see me. I was at home and Mr. Tilton was there. He came in in my presence.

Q.—State whether, so far as you knew, that meeting was accidental or not between these two gentlemen? A.—It was accidental.

Q.—Now, what occurred? A.—Well, Mr. Tilton was not cordial—

Mr. Evarts—What occurred?

Mr. Fullerton—He is going to state.

Mr. Evarts—No, we want the facts first.

Mr. Fullerton—That is proper—just what occurred.

Mr. Evarts—I think not; we are certainly entitled to the facts first. The Court will decide between us.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, he is going to tell what took place.

Mr. Evarts—I do not want what took place.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will submit that the witness has stated that there was a want of cordiality between these parties on that occasion, and I propose to ask him now how that was manifested.

Mr. Evarts—Not in the first place, and I will ask the decision of the Court.

Mr. Fullerton—I am proceeding in the proper way, and I very much dislike these interruptions, without cause, on the part of counsel on the other side.

Mr. Evarts—Since an issue has been made, I submit that counsel cannot give a construction of what occurred, and then proceed to give the facts. He may give the construction, and possibly then not give the facts. We will have the facts first, as the law requires, and then we will put our construction on them and the jury will put theirs.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a fact in this case whether upon that occasion these parties met cordially or not. It is a fact whether Mr. Tilton greeted Mr. Beecher cordially or not. That is a fact in this case.

The Court—Well, that is a fact depending upon the opinion of the witness, and it would be more proper to ask, therefore, what the indications of this want of cordiality were.

Mr. Fullerton—I was asking him that very thing.

The Court—Very well; go on.

Mr. Fullerton—You say that a want of cordiality was manifested between these parties. How was that want of cordiality manifested? A.—Mr. Tilton did not recognize Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now go on with the narration, please. A.—I said to Mr. Tilton, in Mr. Beecher's presence, "Mr. Tilton, I think that your conduct here is wrong; you have no business in my house to treat with such absolute discourtesy Mr. Beecher. You have read his letter of contrition; he has, in my opinion, done everything a man could do, up to the point of making a public statement of the fact. You cannot require anything more. I think that having received such an expression from him of his feeling toward you, that you should treat him at least civilly," and Mr. Beecher said, "Theodore, I hope that my expression of feeling toward you in my letter you will feel to be a sincere expression; I will do anything within reason you ask me to do to make a reparation for the wrong I have done you. I do not know what I can do. If there is anything further I can do I should like to have you indicate it." That is the substance of the conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and myself and the result of that conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton was that Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher that he certainly intended to protect his family, and he must not insult them.

Q.—What degree of emotion did Mr. Tilton manifest on this occasion? Q.—There was an emotion manifested by Mr. Tilton. He turned upon me very fiercely and said, "How can you expect me to greet this man cordially?"

MR. BEECHER IN TEARS.

Q.—What was the state of Mr. Beecher's mind; did it indicate any outward emotion? A.—Sorrow, Sir. He was in tears.

Q.—Have you related all that occurred at that interview? A.—All, as far as I at present remember.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Beecher after that; if so, when and where? A.—I saw him very frequently at my house.

Q.—Give us the next meeting that you recollect? A.—It was before the 10th of January.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—I read Mr. Beecher a letter which Tilton had written to Bowen.

Q.—Look at the paper I now show you, and say whether you have ever seen this letter before. (Letter shown witness.) A.—I recollect the fact that Mr. Beecher returned the letter to me.

Q.—Just repeat that. A.—Mr. Beecher returned to me the letter that Mr. Bowen gave me.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean that he had at this time? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—(to the witness)—You mean to say that this is the letter which Mr. Beecher returned to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—(reading the letter)—"Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. Henry C. Bowen: Sir"—

Mr. Evarts—Well, I would like to see the letter before you read it. I beg your pardon for interrupting, but it has been printed, I believe—

Mr. Fullerton—I offer this letter in evidence. I will read it.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen:

SIR: I received last evening your sudden notices breaking my two contracts—one with the *Independent*, the other with the Brooklyn *Union*.

With reference to this act of yours I will make a plain statement of facts.

It was during the early part of the rebellion (if I recollect aright) when you first intimated to me that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had committed acts of adultery for which, if you should expose him, he would be driven from his pulpit. From that time onward your references to this subject were frequent, and always accompanied with the exhibition of a deep-seated injury to your heart.

In a letter which you addressed to me from Woodstock, June 16, 1863, referring to this subject, you said: "I sometimes feel that I *must break silence*, that I *must* no longer suffer as a *dumb man*, and be made to bear a load of grief *most unjustly*. One word from me would make a *revolution* throughout Christendom, I had almost said—and *you know it*. * * * You have just a little of the evidence from the great volume in my possession. * * * I am not pursuing a phantom, but solemnly brooding over an awful reality."

The underscorings in this extract are your own. Subsequently to the date of this letter, and at frequent intervals from then till now, you have repeated the statement that you could at any moment expel Henry Ward Beecher from Brooklyn. You have reiterated the same thing not only to me but to others.

Moreover, during the year just closed, your allusions to the subject were uttered with more feeling than heretofore, and were not infrequently coupled with your emphatic declaration that Mr. Beecher ought not to be allowed to occupy a public position as a Christian preacher and teacher.

On the 26th of December, 1870, at an interview in your house, at which Mr. Oliver Johnson and I were present, you spoke freely and indignantly against Mr. Beecher, as an unsafe visitor among the families of his congregation. You alluded by name to a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you had no doubt was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher had maintained with her an improper intimacy. You avowed your knowledge of several other cases of Mr. Beecher's adulteries. Moreover, as if to leave no doubt on the mind of either Mr. Johnson or myself, you informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of his guilt, and had with tears implored your forgiveness. After Mr. Johnson retired from this interview, you related to me the case of a woman whom you said (as nearly as I can recall your words) that * * *

During your recital of the tale you were full of anger toward Mr. Beecher. You said, with terrible emphasis, that he ought not to remain a week longer in his pulpit. You immediately suggested that a demand should be made upon him to quit his sacred office. You volunteered to bear to him such a demand in the form of an open letter, which you would present to him with your own hand; and you pledged yourself to sustain the demand which this letter should make—namely, that he should, for reasons which he explicitly knew, immediately cease from his ministry of Plymouth Church and retire from Brooklyn.

The first draft of the letter did not contain the phrase, "for reasons which he explicitly knew," and these words (or words to this effect) were incorporated in a second, at your motion. You urged furthermore, (and very emphatically,) that the letter should demand not only Mr. Beecher's abdication of his pulpit, but cessation of his writing for the *Christian Union*, a point on which you were overruled. This letter you presented to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house. Shortly after its presentation you sought an interview with me in the editorial office of the Brooklyn *Union*, during which, with unaccountable emotion in your manner, your face livid with rage, you threatened with a loud voice that if I ever should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements which you had made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to sustain the demand of Mr. Beecher's withdrawal from Brooklyn, you would immediately deprive me of my engagement to write for the *Independent*, and to edit the Brooklyn *Union*, and that, in case I should ever attempt to enter the offices of those journals, you would have me ejected by force. I told you that I should inform Mr. Beecher, or anybody else, according to the dictates of my judgment, uninfluenced by any threat from my employer. You then excitedly retired from my presence. Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears when I received your summary notices breaking my contracts with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. To the foregoing narrative of facts I have only to add my surprise and regret at the sudden interruption, by your own act, of what has been, on my part toward you, a faithful friendship of fifteen years.

Truly yours,
(Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Beecher what Mr. Tilton proposed to do with the letter? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject? A.—I told him Mr. Tilton intended to publish it.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say? A.—Mr. Beecher said that the statement that he had ever confessed to Mr. Bowen was entirely untrue. He said that he had had differences with Mr. Bowen, and had settled with Mr. Bowen, and that Mr. Bowen had never raised with him, at any such settlement, any question of adultery. He said that he presumed he knew one portion of the letter referred to. I said to him: "Now, I have a business matter under the contracts to settle with Mr. Bowen, of Mr. Tilton's, and I do not want to proceed to court with that claim if taking it into court is going to rip up your relations with Mr. Tilton's family. I do not want to do that. I would rather pay him what Mr. Bowen owes myself, than to do that." "But Mr. Tilton," I said, "feels that he wants to publish this letter; he feels that he has taken out of it all that concerns you and your relations with his family. He wants to leave you and Mr. Bowen in conflict." "But," I said, "I told him I did not approve of that. I wanted," I told Mr. Beecher, "I wanted to settle all matters peacefully, the Bowen question peacefully. Mr. Bowen had acted, in my opinion," I told him, "treacherously toward him and treacherously toward Mr. Tilton." He then told me "that he thought it would be necessary for him, in order that he might be guided properly in the transactions between Tilton and Bowen—thought it would be necessary to tell me the truth about a certain charge made by Bowen."

Judge Neilson—That point is not in.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't propose to have it; only to let him go on a little further.

Mr. Evarts—What is this?

Judge Neilson—I suggest that the part of the conversation which is material could perhaps be given now, not including that part which relates to third persons, which perhaps may not be material.

Mr. Evarts—We know nothing about it.

His Honor—That third person must be omitted.

Mr. Evarts—It relates to one of these parties.

Mr. Fullerton, (to Mr. Evarts)—I think, Mr. Evarts, when you come to understand it properly, you will acquiesce.

Mr. Evarts—I think as a matter of law it can't be a partial relation. I was not attending when he made his answer.

His Honor—I have an impression that part of the conversation can be given, and another part not material left out.

Mr. Fullerton—I should have suggested the same, your Honor, when he had gone a little further on in the relation. (To the witness)—Go on now please, Mr. Moulton, and I will tell you when to stop.

Mr. Moulton's answer continued: He said he thought it would be necessary to tell the truth with regard to himself and what he supposed Mr. Bowen referred to in the letter in the language he used to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Just repeat it; what language he called your attention to. (Witness to Mr. Fullerton.) A.—Give me the letter and I will tell you. (Letter handed to witness.) (Mr. Moulton to the counsel)—Do you wish me to read it, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton—I want you to point out the matter he called your attention to. Read it, so that it will appear in your testimony. What part of the letter did Mr. Beecher call your attention to, with a view of explaining it to you? A.—He said he presumed he knew what Mr. Bowen referred to in this part of the letter, "After Mr. Johnson retired from this interview, you related to me the case of a woman whom you said, as nearly as I can recall your words, Mr. Beecher took in his arms, threw down on the sofa, and accomplished upon her his deviltry."

Q.—Did he then go on to explain that? A.—Yes, Sir.

SHALL THE WHOLE DOCUMENT BE READ.

Q.—I will not ask you what the explanation was.

Judge Neilson—Cull out now what you think is material.

Mr. Fullerton—I have, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that they have no right to characterize the conversation as an "explanation," and there leave the matter. What they are entitled to, is proof of what occurred between this party and Mr. Beecher on that subject.

The Court—On this subject.

Mr. Evarts—On that passage in that letter.

The Court—The subject we have to do with.

Mr. Evarts—On that passage in that letter which they had introduced as giving the conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton on that subject, to wit, that it was a conversation in which Mr. Beecher *explained*.

The Court—If the word "explained" has been used, that justifies you in taking the view you do.

Mr. Evarts—Now call the witness' attention to that clause in that letter omitted in interrogating him, whether there was a conversation between them; but they cannot introduce it and introduce the fact that they went on with the conversation about it, and then dispose of it as a conversation and explanation upon Mr. Beecher's part.

The Court—That could not appear.

Mr. Evarts—They must give the evidence or omit it. [Applause among the spectators.]

The Court—(To the audience)—I am very much afraid that there will be fewer people here to-morrow. (To the stenographer)—Now the word "explanation," as used, strike out.

Mr. Fullerton—I am quite willing it should be eliminated, but I want it distinctly understood by your Honor that this is thrown out, out of consideration for a third party, who ought not to be dragged in.

Mr. Evarts—Then we would like not to have these statements of counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose that the court shall understand my object in omitting that part of the narration. I do not wish to be understood as being afraid of the effect of it upon my client. It is in the interest of propriety that a third person should not be brought into this controversy unless to elicit the truth.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if you will state all that relates to the Proctor matter that will do; that has been considered by another court.

The Court—We don't propose to receive Miss Proctor into this case.

MR. EVARTS DOES NOT WANT A MUTILATION OF THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want a mutilation of the evidence; if this witness is to be judged by this jury, he is to be judged by what he states, without suppression.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will permit me to say, that if this will be adopted as a precedent, it will be establishing a principle in which I do not concur, and it is proper that I should say a word with regard to it. I insist I have the right to give the whole or any part of any statement or declaration which may have been made by Mr. Beecher, and which we deem material to the whole matter, in explanation. It is not a rule of evidence that we shall give all of what may have been said in a conversation, in which Mr. Beecher drew the attention of the witness to a particular part. The material part, that which we consider essential to the interest of the party whom we represent, we may cull out upon our examination; and that part of it now omitted appearing to the other side essential to their interest, it is entirely competent for them to give it in evidence. But it is not a rule of evidence that we shall give the whole of what Mr. Beecher said on any particular occasion, whether it is material or immaterial.

The Court—I understand that just so.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that, but that, if your Honor pleases, is not the point. They may ask him what he said, and then take what he said, but they cannot stop at a certain point and then not choose to call out the rest of the conversation.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—Mr. Evarts, will you permit a suggestion to you? We may ask of him, Beecher made an explanation in regard to a certain fact. We are not bound to call it out, unless we choose. We may say how he acted in regard to a particular matter without calling out what that action was. It may suit the desires of the opposite parties to give it in evidence, but we are not compelled to produce it, Sir. We are not obliged to give any part of the declarations, or any portions of the acts of Mr. Beecher further than we may choose to give.

The Court—Undoubtedly, and yet it would be unsafe, if you are allowed to ask the witness whether the defendant made an explanation, because, in truth, what he might understand to be an explanation may not be so.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, suppose I ask you if he made declarations in regard to it, am I bound to call out that declaration?

The Court—That would be better, doubtless; but what disturbed your opponent is that the word "explanation" has gone on the minutes, and that he made an explanation which admits of an inference adverse to him.

Mr. Fullerton—I have said already that the word should be stricken out.

The Court—The clause in which the word occurs must be stricken out.

COUNSEL GROWING WARM.

Mr. Fullerton—Not the clause, Sir, but the word "explanation." What we wish to omit has no bearing on the issue in this case.

Mr. Evarts—That depends—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, that depends on the facts we will adduce in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It depends on the truth or falsity of your testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—And the truth or falsity of this testimony you may test to the uttermost.

Mr. Evarts—We will test it by the facts and not by explanations.

Mr. Fullerton—Test it in whatever way you please without heralding what you are going to do so vociferously.

The Court—Neither of you will test anything that is not material to the issue we are trying. I don't intend to admit anything that is not material.

Mr. Evarts—Is not the truth or falsity of the evidence material?

The Court—Yes, Sir; but no evidence affecting third persons, or naming third persons, intending to implicate them, is admissible.

Mr. Evarts—We quite agree with that; we have no desire to mention their names. No, Sir; let them omit to call attention to any conversation of Mr. Beecher on that subject, or if attention is called to it, let the whole of it be introduced.

Mr. Fullerton—I wish to have his attention called to the fact that he said something, and that that something is not material to the general issue, and we will omit what is immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—Then why ask if his attention was called to it if it was not material?

Mr. Fullerton—Because I think it is proper to do so.

THE PHRASE STRICKEN OUT.

The Court—Let the stenographer strike out from and after the words "he called your attention." You may take an exception, Mr. Fullerton, if you desire to do so.

Mr. Evarts—That phrase altogether ought to be stricken out.

The Court—From and after that. After all, you have what comes within the rule as stated by yourself.

Mr. Fullerton—I think not, Sir.

The Court—I think we had better rule it out.

MR. FULLERTON WANTS TO PROTECT THE WITNESS.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't mean, if any effort of mine can prevent it, that the witness shall be placed in a false attitude, and this is what his adversaries are seeking to accomplish, in my judgment.

The Court—I don't see it in that light.

Mr. Fullerton—It may be fair in the conduct of their case. I do not intend to impeach their course of proceeding. I am only saying that I do not mean that Mr. Moulton shall be placed in an attitude which he ought not to occupy with reference to this branch of the case.

The Court—You are right, but we can look at that afterward.

Mr. Fullerton—For my part I do not mean to leave it in their power when this case is over to say that he has on any other occasion heretofore made a statement of this interview, in which he has related something that took place, which he has omitted here, unless it appears here that he has omitted it because he was requested to do so.

The Court—That appears in the minutes, and it saves your right.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think so. I don't think it clearly appears on the minutes.

The Court—As the case now appears it does not seem to me to be material. If it becomes material to protect the witness we can protect him hereafter.

Mr. Evarts—Requested by whom, your Honor?

The Court—Requested by the Court. I desire to leave this third person out altogether.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor undertake to say that I requested this witness to leave out any portion of it?

Judge Neilson—No, Sir. It appears in the minutes that this was left out at my suggestion. It appears also that the learned counsel, out of consideration for the witness, apprehends that certain evidence if given would operate hardly upon him, and I have suggested to him that, should the case hereafter call for any such protection of the witness as is claimed now, the witness shall be protected by the court to that extent.

Mr. Fullerton—What is it?

The Court—The clause in question.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not appear in the minutes what it is. If your Honor will allow the reporter to read it we can tell better.

The Court—It is all there so far, and we can can refer to it. Of course we can read down to that, and strike at the exceptional clause.

Mr. Evarts—Do I understand you that it appears that at a certain stage of the examination of this witness the court requests him not to proceed further with the statement?

The Court—Yes, Sir; because it relates to a third person.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor, be so good as to note our exception.

The Court—Yes, Sir, and because it is not material to the issue we are trying.

Mr. Evarts—Please note, Mr. Stenographer, our exception to that direction of the court in respect to the order of the evidence.

The Court—And also the exception of the plaintiff to the order on the motion to strike out.

Messrs. Beach, Morris, and Pryor in one breath—We don't want any exception.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, have you given all that was said by Mr. Beecher at that interview, when this letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen was read, with the exception of what has been omitted by request? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Go on then with the narration? A.—He said that he thought the publication of the letter would result in mischief, and I told him that I would undertake to prevent its publication; that I thought I could induce Mr. Bowen, without a suit, to pay that money, and I would endeavor to do it, and he said he hoped I could, or words to that effect.

Q.—What money was it? A.—Money under the contract due Mr. Tilton. I told Mr. Beecher that I had waited on Mr. Bowen at the *Union* office with reference to that money, and Mr. Bowen told me that he did not owe Mr. Tilton any money.

Q.—Anything else at that time? A.—Not that I remember just at present.

Q.—Then we will proceed to the next interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher, if there was one, and state when it was, and where. A.—We had frequent interviews; I don't remember the next one particularly.

THE GIRL BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—At any of these interviews that you have spoken of, or at any subsequent interview, was this girl Bessie Turner spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir, this girl Bessie Turner was spoken of.

Q.—When and at what interview? A.—I think the interview was subsequent to the one that I have just narrated.

Q.—When was it, as near as you can tell? A.—I should think it was before the 15th of January.

Q.—And where did it take place? A.—At my house.

Q.—State what it was, if you please. A.—I told Mr. Beecher—in an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself, he had told me something to the effect that Bessie Turner had said something to him concerning Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton thought that she was a dangerous person to have about; that she was what Mr. Tilton termed, to use his own words, a tattler, and knew the facts as between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and I said to Mr. Beecher I thought she had better be out of the way than here; and Mr. Beecher said he thought so too, and Mrs. Tilton had told Mr. Tilton so. Mr. Tilton told me that the best place for her was out West at school, and I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton could not afford to pay her expenses, and he said to me, "I will pay the expenses, or I will do anything else that is necessary to keep this story down." He approved of what I said, and thought it was a good plan to send her to school; and he remarked again he would pay the bill.

Q.—Well, you may state whether she was sent to school afterward or not. A.—Yes, Sir, to Ohio.

Q.—Who superintended that? A.—Mrs. Tilton, I suppose. I had not had anything to do with it.

Mr. Evarts—You don't know? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Evarts here remarked it was 4 o'clock, the regular hour for adjournment, but the examination was continued.

Q.—Did you superintend it or have anything to do with it? A.—No.

Q.—What connection had you, or what had you to do with the expenses? A.—I paid the expenses.

Q.—Of her schooling? A.—Yes, Sir; and Mr. Beecher paid me.

Q.—How many different payments did you make? A.—I do not remember. I paid all the bills that were presented.

Q.—And afterward, how did you receive your money from Mr. Beecher? A.—By check—currency.

Q.—How did you receipt the bills? A.—Through Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did you ever receipt them in any other way than through Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, I do not think so.

Q.—Did you forward money or checks on to Ohio? A.—Generally forwarded checks, payable to the order of the principal of the school.

Q.—What did do you do afterward? A.—Mr. Beecher reimbursed me.

Q.—How? A.—By checks.

Q.—Sometimes otherwise? A.—Currency.

Q.—How long did that continue? A.—About two or three years. I think.

Mr. Fullerton (looking toward the court)—Your Honor—

The Court—What do you wish?

Mr. Fullerton—We wish to adjourn.

The court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

After the adjournment his Honor Judge Neilson requested counsel to remain, in order that some arrangements should be made to give them more accommodation. Mr. Morris had complained of want of room, and wished one of the reporters' tables to be moved away; but this the court was not willing to do. It must be said that Judge Neilson has throughout these proceedings acted most courteously toward the representatives of the press, and that Mr. Evarts also has shown an evident wish to accommodate the reporters, but yesterday afternoon Mr. John K. Porter made a strong effort to induce Judge Neilson to remove the reporters to the rear of the bar, as he considered that "these reporters had too much room." A reporter who heard Mr. Porter make this request to Judge Neilson, protested against it, and the Judge said that the table should not be removed to the place designated by Mr. Porter. He hoped to make arrangements to-morrow satisfactory to all parties.

MR. DISRAELI ON CHURCH REFORM.

The committee of the Evangelical Union for Church Reform has published a reply from Mr. Disraeli to a memorial presented to him through the Union in July last. The Premier's letter is as follows:

DEAR LORD SHAFTSBURY: I have the honor to receive, through your hands, the memorial of the representatives of religious associations, and given it the consideration which an expression of opinion by bodies so respectable on matters so important necessarily commands. They bring before me three features of the present condition of the Church of England, which they contemplate with the gravest anxiety, and which, in their opinion, require remedy. 1. The spirit of insubordination and lawlessness of some of her clergy, and the acknowledged inadequacy of the existing ecclesiastical machinery to enforce the law. 2. The unsettled and too often unsympathizing relations between the clergy and laity. And, lastly, the existence of great masses of population in the large cities who have outgrown the operations of our parochial system. I should hope that the act of last session may supply a remedy for the first grievance, and I observe with satisfaction, by the dates appended to the memorial, that it was signed before that act passed. With regard to the other two representations, I think it is difficult to deny that there has been of late an increase in the intimate relations between the clergy and laity, and evidences of their beneficial co-operation in almost every diocese. I agree with the memorialists that it is desirable this intimacy should be developed and augmented. Every one must feel the inadequacy of our ecclesiastical machinery to deal with the population of our great cities; yet some not inconsiderable expansion in this respect has already been effected, and, I believe, under existing legislation, further extension may be accomplished. I have ever myself been of opinion that it was in the great cities the Church would effect in this age its most signal triumphs, and I quite agree with the memorialists that no effort should be omitted to assist the Church in that paramount object. Believe me, ever, &c.

(Signed.) B. DISRAELI.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

GEN. DIX TENDERED A PUBLIC DINNER.

HE DECLINES—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LATE GOVERNOR AND PROMINENT CITIZENS—A FEW REMARKS UPON THE FINANCES, STATE AND NATIONAL.

A few days before Gen. Dix's retirement from office it was determined by a number of prominent citizens to give him such an expression of the public esteem in which himself and his official acts have been held as would successfully demonstrate that New-York was not unmindful of the high services he has rendered her during his occupancy of the Executive Chair. With this view, the following letter was written, the answer to which is subjoined. As will be seen, the Ex-Governor has gracefully declined the proffered compliment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

To his Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of the City of New-York, upon your return to their midst at the approaching close of your term of office as Governor of this State, desire to express their high sense of the value of your eminent services in discharging the great public trust confided to you by the people.

Your active and successful efforts to arrest improper legislation, to restore the financial credit of the State, and to maintain the honor and promote the interests of this great Commonwealth, will be always held in remembrance by a grateful people.

Welcoming you back to our City, we beg to tender you an invitation to a public dinner on such a day as shall be agreeable to you. Very respectfully yours,

W. B. ASTOR,
CHARLES O'CONOR,
HAMILTON FISH,
STEWART BROWN,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN C. GREEN,
PETER COOPER,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
JAMES J. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN JAY CISCO,
W. E. DODGE,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
MOSES TAYLOR,
F. A. P. BARNARD,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
J. J. ASTOR,
NOAH DAVIS,
CHARLES P. DALY,
E. D. MORGAN,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
L. B. WOODRUFF,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
SAMUEL BLATCHFORD,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
HENRY NICOLL,
JOHN A. STEWART,
J. N. PHELPS,
J. D. JONES,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
WILSON G. HUNT,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
WILLIAM WOOD,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult.

In laying down the burdens of a laborious and responsible office, it is a great gratification to me to be assured, by those who represent so largely the enlightened judgment of this Metropolis, that they have not been borne by me unworthily. I can sincerely say that the only object I have held in view throughout my administration of the affairs of the State has been to promote its true interests, and that no consideration, personal to myself or others, has had any influence with me in the performance of any one of my official acts. With this earnest desire on my part to be guided solely by views of the public welfare, I have felt assured that any unintentional error would be indulgently overlooked. I am very thankful to you for the honor you have done me by inviting me to accept a public dinner, and I am sure you will not think me less so when I express to you my wish to decline it. I desire to retire from office quietly, and without any demonstration beyond that which you have given by approving the acts of my administration.

I avail myself of the opportunity your letter has afforded me to congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the finances of the State. The message of Gov. Tilden shows that more than six millions of debt were paid during the year ending on the 30th of September last, and that the entire indebtedness of the State, after deducting available sinking funds, is less than seventeen and a half millions of dollars.

If the principles asserted and enforced during the last two years are maintained, in two years from April next the canal debt, which will then not exceed eight or nine millions of dollars, will be the only one unpaid, and the annual State tax levy will be reduced from about sixteen to about eleven million dollars—a reduction of nearly one-third of the whole amount. When these financial results are accomplished, one of the great obstacles to the returning prosperity of the State will be removed, and the people, except in cities and towns where there is a large local indebtedness, will be more lightly burdened than in most of the other States.

But it is in vain to look for any permanent relief from existing embarrassments until the General Government shall restore the public credit to its normal condition by making the obligations and evidences of debt it has put forth redeemable in specie. It is an important point gained to have fixed a day for the purpose, even though it be too remote to meet the public expectation; for such a designation carries with it the obligation to provide for the accomplishment of the object by timely legislation. It will be greatly to be regretted if the necessary measures are not adopted now, for no future day is likely to be more favorable. Values are shrunk so enormously as to make it doubtful whether they would be further contracted by a resumption of specie payments. The business of the country is so reduced in volume as to render a large amount of the paper in circulation redundant and useless; and it is believed that the Government might safely commence now to accumulate coin and gradually to withdraw its circulating notes, continuing to do so without interruption until the difference in value between them and specie, as a currency, should vanish. It is the most simple mode, and the only one by which a permanent resumption can be effected. Indeed I believe that nearly all the complications by which the financial question is confused, are the fruit of theories and nostrums, which have no solid foundation in experience and are calculated to defeat the very object they are intended to accomplish.

It is cause for deep regret and mortification on the part of every patriotic citizen, who is not misled by theoretical fallacies, that we have remained so long in open violation of our pledge to provide for the redemption of our outstanding obligations in coin, and that we allow our credit to continue degraded below the universal standard. There is nothing in the condition of the country to justify it. Our immense power of production, which has been unimpaired notwithstanding the calamities of a destructive intestine war, would have enabled us years ago to meet our financial obligations in the only legitimate medium of payment. The delay is discreditable to our character as a nation, burdensome to our industry, and disadvantageous to us in our exchanges with foreign States. It has expelled our coin, discouraged immigration, and is constantly tending to make resumption more embarrassing by degrading our paper currency still further below the specie standard. Our legal-tender notes are less valuable than they were a year ago. All these considerations present the strongest argument in favor of the earliest possible abandonment of a destructive policy—a policy not even advantageous to the speculating and selfish interests through the influence of which it is, to some extent, maintained. The debtor interest of the country, as is well known, has been very largely in favor of inflating the currency still further. No measure could be more fatal to those who advocate it with the hope of paying their debts in cheaper money. It would be the signal for the immediate collection of all private obligations overdue, including bonds and mortgages; for no creditor would permit his debt to remain unpaid while the currency made by law a legal tender was in a rapid course of depreciation—as it would be by adding to its volume.

The delay in repealing the Legal-tender act—an act which compels a man to accept depreciated paper in payment of debts due him—is equally discreditable to us. It has never had a shadow of justification except as a war measure. Even as such its constitutionality was doubtful. As a measure of necessity it was equally questionable. It is believed by many of the most sagacious thinkers and experienced financiers that, if Congress had embodied in every law borrowing money a provision to raise by tax a sufficient amount to pay the interest, the Legal-tender act would have been unnecessary, and that our war debt would have been kept within narrower bounds. Be this as it may, the act violates a principle of political justice, which all communities are bound to respect. It permits to the Federal Government what it prohibits to the States as an act of turpitude. If such a measure was justified by the exigencies of war, the justification would cease with the restoration of peace; and yet it has been enforced for ten years in defiance of the clearest maxims of private right and public justice.

In declining the invitation you have kindly tendered to me, this reference to the financial condition of the country under its moral and political aspects seemed not inappropriate. It is a subject on which we all feel strongly, for it is one with which the vital interests of this Metropolis and of the State are inextricably interwoven; and I can see no hope of giving back to either the prosperity an erroneous policy has so seriously impaired and heavily burdened but by setting up again the financial standard common to the commercial world.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. William B. Astor, Charles O'Conor, Hamilton Fish, Stewart Brown, James Brown, John C. Green, Peter Cooper, William C. Bryant, and others.

INDIANA POLITICS.

MR. VOOREEES DRAWS OUT OF THE SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. MCDONALD, ALARMED AT MR. VOORHEES' PROGRESS, COMMENCE ACTIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST HIM—THEIR SHREWD MANAGEMENT DIVIDES THE OPPOSITION BETWEEN VOORHEES AND HOLMAN—THE FORMER DRAWS OUT, BEATEN—CAN MR. MCDONALD BE ELECTED?

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 11, 1875.

Under the spur of a general fight on the part of the better class of Democrats, induced by the belief, expressed two weeks since, that Mr. Voorhees would succeed in his canvass for the United States Senatorship, a new phase has been put upon the contest, looked at from a Democratic point of view. It dawned upon the minds of the Indianapolis managers, who comprise a majority of the working politicians of the State, that the policy of masterly inactivity would not succeed against the personal and vigorous canvass making by Mr. Voorhees. Gen. John Love, Col. E. S. Alvord, Gov. Hendricks, and a few others came to the conclusion that Mr. McDonald would be distanced in the race, unless a change of tactics was adopted. I have it from one of these gentlemen himself that they waited upon Mr. McDonald and told him that George Washington would be defeated if he staid in his private office and relied on the weight of his personal character to carry him against the active efforts of a popular opponent. Gov. Hendricks, with a keen eye to the Presidency in 1876, saw that it would never do to jeopard his own State by having his party indorse so noted a "salary grabber" as Mr. Voorhees. So all these gentlemen, except the Governor, who plays the neutral fox at the Executive Office, rented rooms at the two principal hotels of the city and inaugurated an offensive campaign. Mr. McDonald is a lay figure in the hands of these shrewd managers; he knows none of the plans and little of the pipe-laying going on in his own interest, but is not so child-like and bland as to be ignorant, in a general way, that none of the appliances known to modern politics, including even the use of money, is neglected. The battle practically began a week ago to-day. Mr. Voorhees had been on the ground forty-eight hours before, but the clash and clangor of electioneering was not in full discord until Monday. Mr. Voorhees has his head-quarters at the Hotel Bates, the principal hostelry, while Mr. McDonald keeps himself in the room of a legislative friend at the Occidental, immediately opposite. McDonald has the advantage, however, in that his friends, Alvord and Love, both have rooms at the Bates, and each opened branch offices in McDonald's interest. At the first the adherents of Voorhees were largely in the ascendant. There was fine scope and plenty of work for McDonald's trainers, and it was not long before their work began to be felt and its results made apparent. Gradually, hour by hour, one after another of the strongest adherents of the apostle of greenbacks perceptibly weakened, and by Thursday night those on the inside were satisfied that his sun had set, so far as this engagement was concerned. But whose had risen was the question. McDonald's friends had steadily asserted their control of forty-five votes, and were vociferous in demanding a caucus for Friday night. This was their strongest card played against Voorhees. It disheartened him and his backers, for they stood in fear of the *finesse* of the Indianapolis "ring." On Friday afternoon, at the adjournment of the Legislature, an announcement for a caucus was read; but when the hour arrived it was mysteriously whispered that it was "off," and a hurried visit to the hall of the House of Representatives discovered the lights fled, and the corridors deserted. At the critical moment the McDonald faction had retreated, and the important caucus was postponed, by mutual consent, until to-morrow (Tuesday) night. At 6 o'clock on Friday evening it was almost universally conceded that McDonald would be nominated on the first ballot; and the signal confession of unexpected weakness of the "bluff" they had evidently been playing by asking for further time scattered confusion everywhere. Out of the chaos there suddenly arose the spectre of the third man, whose shadow has constantly rested over the conflict between the two principal gladiators. Outsiders were impressed with the idea that the compromise candidate would speedily be agreed upon—that the alkali would be found to mix the oil and water. The adherents of Mr. Holman, to the number of nineteen, held a quasi-secret meeting immediately, amid a pyrotechnic display of enthusiasm and rhetoric, formally nominated their man, and separated to "work him up." But they found their game blocked on Saturday. The friends of McDonald and Voorhees had met and agreed between themselves that they would combine against any interloper. As one of them expressed it, they did not propose to have two men to climb the trees and do all the shaking, and then allow some truant to loiter by and steal the apples. The editor of the Vincennes *Sun*, a violent friend of Voorhees, told me that three-fourths of their strength would go for McDonald as against Mr. Holman or any other third man. The secret of this feeling toward Mr. Holman on the part of Voorhees is this: Nine-tenths of Mr. Holman's strength is virtually for Voorhees instead of McDonald. It is believed that two weeks ago, when Mr. Holman was here, he entered into an arrangement with Mr. McDonald and the Indianapolis managers to withdraw from the contest as a real candidate, but keep up a seeming, take the Gubernatorial nomination in 1876, and stand for the successorship to Senator Morton. Voorhees understands this "blind" to distract his strength, and thinks he will punish Holman by throwing his support to McDonald. In no feature of this complicated struggle has the shrewdness of McDonald's campaign been more apparent than just here. While a party to an undertaking with Holman, he has turned the anger of Voorhees from himself against the man who is simply a tool. He is in the satisfactory attitude *Iago* occupied in the street brawl between *Cassio* and *Roderigo*:

"Now, whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other;
Every way makes my gain."

McDonald's strength is as adamant under the skillful handling of his lieutenants. His opposition is divided between Holman and Voorhees. If he can stir up a fight in the camp of his enemies, he must necessarily be the gainer. This policy has so far progressed in its work that little question is entertained in any quarter that McDonald will be the nominee of the Democratic caucus whenever it shall be held.

WILL HE BE ELECTED?

The majority of the Forty-ninth Indiana Legislature is flint-faced against the hard-money theory in the abstract. They are thoroughly impregnated with the belief that "more money" is the only panacea for the ills the country has suffered from during the past year and a half, and they look upon the national bank interest and the specie-payment folks as theirs and their country's deadliest foes. Hence, there is much talk of McDonald's defeat, if he is nominated, by a combination of the Republican minority with the Independent strength and three or four disaffected Democrats. For a day or two before the organization of the Legislature it was doubtful whether the Democracy had control of the Assembly; they doubted it themselves; but the votes of the two Houses gave them seventy-nine on joint ballot, a majority of eight, and the doubt seemed to be permanently dispelled. But as the probability of McDonald's nomination has increased, the doubt has increased likewise as to the soundness of this supposed majority. The Independents steadily assert that the vote on the organization was in no wise a test; that they did not care to be factious and delay the organization. So they allowed the Republicans to organize the Senate, (four Independent Senators voted with twenty-three Republican Senators,) and the Democrats the House, nine Independents voting for a Speaker *pro forma*, to make a record for their "party." They claim between twenty and twenty-three Independents as against McDonald, and if the fifty-seven Republicans vote with them, they hold the key to the situation. They have nominated as their candidate for Senator Hon. James Buchanan, a talented young lawyer of this city, but a fearful financier, the author of the "Indiana Plan," and for him ask Republican support, pledging their ability to elect him. The Republicans may accept the offer, as Buchanan is a Republican, and the aid of the Independents is needed in the Senate to check unfriendly Democratic legislation. As a rule, I put little faith in these "compromises," especially when disaffected Democrats are needed to carry them out. If McDonald is nominated the chances are he will receive the united party support, and thus far the Independents have made no other exhibition of their "balance of power" than protracted and unvarying assertions. The Republicans will demand something more substantial than talk before delivering fifty-seven votes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met and organized without difficulty. Speaker Turpie, of the House, is a Democrat of ability, and will make a splendid presiding officer. He was a member of the United States Senate for eighteen days, in 1863, as the successor of Jesse D. Bright and the predecessor of Gov. Hendricks, and attracted considerable attention to his talents and aptitude for public life. He formerly resided in the northern part of the State, and was an opponent of Vice President Colfax for Representative in Congress, and came nearer defeating that gentleman than any one who ever ran against him. The Lower House of the Legislature is composed almost entirely of new men, unused to the work of legislation. Little of good is expected of them, and they have not the ability to do much harm. In the unrest and upheaval incident to last Summer and Fall Indiana has secured a very mediocre General Assembly. Gov. Hendricks' Message was generally looked upon as a plain, unpretending, clerical sort of a document, without much point or snap, and devoid of any appreciable qualities of statesmanship. It virtues, whatever it has, are negative, like its author. Only on the Louisiana question did he fire up, and that for obvious reasons.

MR. VOORHEES' LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

Since writing the above, Mr. Voorhees has published the following letter, which shows the fact of the agreement between him and McDonald, as against Holman. This withdrawal leaves McDonald practically an open field. The only question is, can he poll enough votes? I believe he can; that the attempted bargain between the Republicans and the so-called Independents will not amount to anything. But time will tell:

HOTEL BATES, Jan. 9.

Hon. H. B. Havens:

MY DEAR SIR: The fact that Judge Holman has become a candidate for the Senate, at a late day in the canvass, divides the support I would otherwise have received. With three candidates in the field, and perhaps more to be added in certain contingencies, the contest is likely to be prolonged, and may become bitter and injurious to the peace and success of the Democratic Party in Indiana, both during the present session of the Legislature and hereafter before the people. You are aware that I have been fully determined, from the first, that I would under no circumstances be a party to a contest which threatened such results. And now, when the most vital liberties of American citizens and the most sacred institutions of free government are openly assailed and destroyed by the lawless and atrocious tyranny of the party in power at Washington, the unity and consolidation of all the elements of the Democratic Party become more important than ever before. As my contribution to this desirable end, and in order to promote harmony and concert of action in our ranks in the future, I hereby authorize you to withdraw my name from the Senatorial contest.

In doing so, I desire to express my sense of the personal courtesy so universally extended to me by the supporters of my distinguished opponents, since our meeting in this city. I shall carry with me not a single unpleasant memory, nor the slightest feeling of personal disappointment.

To the generous and devoted friends who have gathered around me in this contest, I have no words adequate to express the deep and lasting gratitude of a heart which never forgot a favor or a friend. I will bear with me through life the most grateful recollections of their unfaltering fidelity and support. Very faithfully, your friend,

D. W. VOORHEES.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

DISCUSSION ABOUT GIVING PASSES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held at New-Haven yesterday. The attendance was quite large, and represented 85,171 shares of the stock, Hon. William D. Bishop presiding, and Mr. E. H. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, Secretary. Mr. Catlin called for information relative to a charge of $102,487 under the head of general expenses, which was explained in detail by Mr. Robinson, Chief Clerk. Mr. Catlin also inquired whether a charge of $1,346,463 advanced to Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad was an addition to the $1,000,000 previously charged under the same head, to which Mr. Bishop replied that it was; that the total cost of the road, including amount paid on its account since making up the report, was about $2,500,000.

Mr. Godin offered a resolution, to the effect that the practice of transporting members of the Legislature, and sundry officers attending upon the members of that body, free of charge be discontinued. Capt. Godfrey, of Southport, and Mr. Schell, of New-York, called for a stock vote on the question to be taken. Mr. Bishop remarked that it had long been the custom of all the railroad companies in the State of Connecticut to send free tickets to officers and members of the Legislature for their use during the session, and thought it only consistent to act in concert with other companies in the matter. Capt. Godfrey considered it good policy for the Directors of this road to send tickets to the members of the Legislature. He also thought the members of the Legislature entitled to passes during their session, for they devote their time to the people of the State, and the compensation which they received did not more than pay their expenses. Mr. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, who had been a member of the Legislature two years, was in favor of continuing the custom until there could be some united action of all the railroad companies in the matter. Mr. Godin remarked that some members of the Legislature denounced the practice. Mr. Robinson, of Hartford, replied that he believed a few who had not been so fortunate as to have free passes sent them did denounce the custom, but none others. On motion, the question was left to the discretion of the Directors by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Godin then offered another resolution in favor of appointing a committee of three to investigate whether the amount purporting to have been paid on account of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad had been actually expended, and whether any portion had gone into the pockets of any officer of this company. Mr. Robinson moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried. The ballot for a new Board of Directors resulted in the election of the following: William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; E. M. Read, New-Haven; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; C. Vanderbilt, New-York; George N. Miller, New-York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; A. R. Van Nest, New-York; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; E. H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; E. C. Read, New-Haven; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; C. M. Pond, Hartford; Augustus Schell, New-York. Of the 85,171 shares represented, Marshall Jewell, Marshall Hall, C. T. Hilyer, and W. R. Cohen respectively received 310 votes. Charles Bosworth, of West Haven, Henry White, of New-Haven, and William Vermilye, of New-York, were appointed auditors of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year.

SURROGATE'S BUSINESS FOR 1874.

During the year 1874, Surrogate Hutchings admitted 907 wills to probate, granted 1,703 letters of administration, 109 of which had wills annexed, and issued 809 letters of guardianship. Contested cases have been so promptly disposed of as to leave few, except long litigated and important ones, on the calendar at any one time during the year.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLERS CAPTURED.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF JEWELRY OBTAINED ON FALSE PRETENSES—THE ACCUSED SECURED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Detective Garrett S. Walling, of the Central Office, arrived at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, from San Francisco, having in custody George Weyman and Hiram Kraft, who were arrested in California last month, charged with having obtained, by false pretenses, $18,000 worth of diamonds from various dealers in precious stones in this City. Weyman, who is a manufacturing jeweler, did business at the corner of Nassau and John streets, and appeared to have a flourishing trade. In the early part of December last he informed a number of the business firms with whom he was in the habit of trading that he had customers for a quantity of fine diamond jewelry, and requested them to send to his place of business samples of solitaire and cluster diamond rings, earrings, bracelets, &c., from which the customers might select what they wished to purchase. In this manner Weyman collected about $18,000 worth of fine diamond jewelry, with which he decamped, taking Kraft with him. Among the firms victimized by Weyman are Charles Schuman & Co., No. 42 Nassau street; Fox & Co., Broadway and Maiden lane; Street & Co., No. 15 John street, and Middleton & Co., No. 10 Maiden lane. They learned of the flight of Weyman the day after he left the City, and Superintendent Walling was at once notified and requested to assist the losers in searching for the man who had swindled them. Detective Garrett S. Walling was intrusted with the search, and soon found that Weyman and Kraft had taken the overland route for San Francisco. A dispatch was at once sent to Capt. Lees, Chief of the Detective Police of San Francisco, requesting him to make search for and arrest Weyman and Kraft if they could be found in that city. The dispatch reached Capt. Lees on the 16th ult., and that same evening, assisted by Detectives Coffey and Jones, he found and arrested them. They were lodged in prison, and Capt. Lees telegraphed Superintendent Walling the facts of the arrest. The victimized diamond dealers thereupon appeared before the Grand Jury, and on their testimony both Weyman and Kraft were indicted for false pretenses. Bench warrants for their arrest were issued by the District Attorney. Detective Walling, with these warrants in his possession, then started for San Francisco to bring the prisoners back for trial. He left this City on the evening of the 18th ult., and stopped over at Albany, where he had an interview with Gov. Dix and obtained a requisition on Gov. Booth, of California, for the surrender of the prisoners to him. He arrived at Sacramento on the 26th ult. He called on Gov. Booth, who gave him an order for the rendition of the prisoners, and he then proceeded to San Francisco, where the prisoners were formally surrendered to him. He then learned that Weyman had sold the jewelry to a man named Fredericks, in Virginia City, for $4,200 in gold, and on arriving at San Francisco had purchased from the Bank of California a draft for $4,000, which he sent to his wife in this City in a registered letter, under cover to an undertaker named Kennedy, in Pearl street. The detective telegraphed this information to this City, and the draft was attached on its arrival here. He also learned that after purchasing the draft Weyman intrusted it to Kraft to send to New-York, and then left San Francisco, intending to go to Boston, where his wife was to meet him. Thence they had arranged to go to Quebec, and take passage on one of the Allan steamers for Europe. When Weyman reached Sacramento he became impressed with the idea that Kraft would play him false and retain the draft, instead of sending it to Mrs. Weyman. He therefore hastened back to San Francisco to see Kraft, and had scarcely been an hour in the city when he was arrested by Capt. Lees. Detective Walling remained in San Francisco until the 6th inst., when he started for this City with his prisoners, and arrived early yesterday. Weyman and Kraft were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned before the District Attorney today. Kraft claimed to have had no connection with the swindling operations of Weyman, and did not know anything about them until after he had left the City with him.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Presbytery in Hoboken yesterday, a resolution introduced by Rev. Dr. Imbrie, that the sentence of the Presbytery in the case of Rev. John A. Glendenning should be communicated to the Prospect Avenue Church, was adopted after a warm debate, during which the clergymen who think Mr. Glendenning guilty of the offenses charged against him severely criticised the action of Moderator Wall in failing to obey the order of the Presbytery to announce the deposition of Mr. Glendenning from the pastorate to the members of his church, while Glendenning's adherents sustained the course pursued by the Moderator. It was finally decided that the stated clerk should transmit the sentence to the church, and a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Magee, Riggs, Egbert, and Marshall, together with several laymen, was appointed to confer with the officers and members of the Prospect Avenue Church in relation to supplying the pulpit until the Synod decides upon Mr. Glendenning's appeal. After transacting some routine business, the Presbytery adjourned, to meet in Dr. Harkness' Church on the third Tuesday in April next. Mr. Glendenning took an active part in the discussion relative to the Moderator's action in his case, and warmly defended him.

SPIRITUALISTS IN COURT.

Timothy Warren, a traveling medium, and one of those persons who summons spirits at will, for the small sum of half a dollar, was fully committed yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing $45 from Edward J. Blake. It appears that Blake was employed by Warren as a sort of "advance agent," whose chief business was to make matters all right for the advent of the great medium. Physical and materialistic manifestations were what Mr. Warren chiefly delighted in. Mr. Blake was not so well satisfied, however, and on last Monday, at Scranton, Penn., he notified Warren that he desired to dissolve the connection. He charges that Warren paid him some forty odd dollars and a few moments afterward, on pretense of counting the same to ascertain its correctness, rushed off with it on board a train which was just starting. Warren was arrested by Officer Dakin, of the Court squad, who tracked him all through the unpleasant surroundings of Greene and Bleecker streets.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. J. R. Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., is at the Coleman House.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and Amasa Sprague, of Providence, are at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of Boston, and W. B. Storer, Russian Vice Consul at Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John N. Goodwin, of Arizona; Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Nathaniel Wilson, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TRIAL OF NEW-JERSEY OFFICIALS POSTPONED.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday the trial of the Greenville Commissioners, Michael D. M. Vreeland, Peter Rowe, Samuel Bostwick, and Jacob O. Seymour, on an indictment charging them with misconduct in office, was postponed indefinitely in consequence of an error in the indictment. The indictment charges that, in the month of December, 1873, the Commissioners ordered a certificate of indebtedness for $500 drawn in favor of Norman L. Rowe for legal services, when they well knew that no such services were rendered. The indictment was found in October, 1873, and Charles H. Winfield, of counsel for the defense, moved to quash it, on the ground that it was found two months before the date of the alleged offense. District Attorney Garrettson moved to amend the indictment, as it contained only a clerical error, 1873 having been substituted for 1872. Judge Hoffman decided to certify the case to the Supreme Court for an opinion which would be a guide for this and other courts, and the trial was postponed until the opinion could be had.

THE BREAD AND BEEF HOUSE.

The managers of this institution, in continuing its work of relief this Winter, still hold the belief that the most desirable mode of helping the poor is to provide them work of such kind as they are capable of doing, and ask the co-operation of all who agree with them. They are desirous of procuring employment for carpenters, furniture and chair menders, house-cleaners, washer-women, seamstresses, and nurses. Those requiring such services are urged to apply at the "House," No. 306 West Fifty-second street, west of Eighth avenue.

LOUISIANA DOCUMENTS.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT FROM ALMOST EVERY GRADE OF STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN LOUISIANA FOR PROTECTION TO VOTERS REGISTERING AND CASTING BALLOTS—TERRORISM IN THE PARISHES BY PARTIES OF MOUNTED MEN THREATENING THE LIVES OF REPUBLICANS—ARMED MOBS IN NEW-ORLEANS—GEN. SHERIDAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The documents accompanying the President's Message are voluminous. The first is a letter from Gov. Kellogg, dated Aug. 19 last, addressed to President Grant at Long Branch, in which Gov. Kellogg regrets to have to trouble him again about Louisiana affairs, but the exceptional circumstances and the importance of the issues involved render it necessary he should make a brief statement of the situation, which he proceeds to do, premising that Louisiana is now the last State in the Southwest, except Mississippi, that remains true to the Republican Party. He concludes by saying:

"I respectfully and earnestly suggest that if the United States troops were returned to their posts in this State, such a course would have a most salutary effect, and would prevent much bloodshed and probably a formal call upon the President, and a renewed agitation of the Louisiana question, which otherwise a quiet, fair election next November would forever set at rest, and fully vindicate your just policy toward us."

Marshal Packard, on August 30 last, telegraphs Attorney General Williams a request to the Secretary of War to order a sufficient force immediately to aid in the discharge of his duties, as required by law. The registration was about to commence. Large bodies of armed and mounted white men had appeared. Through fear of them the blacks would be unable to register or vote in case of a conflict, which Packard regarded as imminent.

On Aug. 30 Gov. Kellogg informs Attorney General Williams of a gross outrage which had just been perpetrated at Coushatta. The presence of troops would go far to prevent violence and bloodshed. He said there was "an openly-avowed policy of exterminating Republicans." Information is sent to Attorney General Williams by Marshal Packard and District Attorney Beckwith, dated Sept. 10 and 13, of the proceedings of the White Leagues, and urging the necessity for troops to prevent murder, &c.

On the 14th Gov. Kellogg makes a requisition on the President to take measures to put down the domestic violence and insurrection then prevailing.

Numerous telegrams are sent to the Attorney General by Marshal Packard and others, asserting that armed mobs were reported all over New-Orleans—Leaguers are much more formidable than is supposed, &c.

The Mayor of St. Francisville telegraphs Sept. 19 to the Attorney General:

"The timely arrival of Federal troops has saved the lives of unoffending Republicans. We look confidently to the loyal North for the support which they have so generously extended the weak, and hope the protection of the Government will continue until the elections are over. Life is dear to us, and we cannot risk an article so precious when surrounded by murderous White Leaguers."

Mr. Packard, Nov. 1, requests a post to be established at Natchitoches, and that Gen. Emory be ordered to place a company of troops there.

INTIMIDATION OF REPUBLICAN VOTERS ANTICIPATED.

Oct. 19, S. B. Packard, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Gov. Kellogg, Messrs. Durell, Casey, Sypher, and Morey address a telegram to Attorney General Williams, saying: "We have authentic information that systematic violence and intimidation will be practiced toward Republican voters on the day of election at three or four points in this State, and we earnestly request that Gen. Emory be instructed to send troops to Franklin, St. Mary's Parish; Napoleonville, Assumption Parish; and Moreauville, Avoyelles Parish. Gov. Kellogg will furnish transportation to those points without cost to the Government."

THREATENED ATTACK ON THE STATE-HOUSE.

On Dec. 9 Gov. Kellogg telegraphed President Grant: "Information reaches me that the White League purpose making an attack upon the State-house, especially that portion occupied by the Treasurer of the State. The organization is very numerous and well armed, and the State forces now available are not sufficient to resist successfully any movement they may make. With a view of preventing such an attempt, and the bloodshed which would be likely to result should an insurgent body gain possession of the State-house, in dispersing them, I respectfully request that a detachment of United States troops be stationed in that portion of the St. Louis Hotel which is not used for any of the State officers, where they will be readily available to prevent any such insurrectionary movement as that contemplated."

Ex-Gov. Wells, President of the State Returning Board, telegraphed the President Dec. 10: "The members of the board are being publicly and privately threatened with violence; and an attack upon the State-house, which is likely to result in bloodshed, is also threatened. By request of the board I respectfully ask that a detachment of troops be stationed in the State-house so that the deliberations and final action of the board may be free from intimidation and violence."

CONDITION OF NORTH LOUISIANA.

The United States Commissioner for Shreveport, A. B. Levisse, gives a full statement of the condition of affairs in North Louisiana, referring to an alleged scheme to expel from the country the Republican leaders, and then to frighten the negroes into acquiescence with their wishes; and charging that the whites were driving the freedmen from their homes, naked and penniless, to endure the severities of the Winter as best they might. The negroes are cheated of their rights, and have no redress with the mixed jurors of the local courts, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

The following was communicated confidentially to Gen. Sheridan:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1874.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

GENERAL: The President sent for me this morning and desires me to say to you that he wishes you to visit the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and especially New-Orleans, La., and Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and ascertain for yourself and for his information the general condition of matters in those localities. You need not confine your visit to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and may extend your trip to other States, Alabama, &c., if you see proper, nor need you confine your visit in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to the places named. What the President desires is the true condition of affairs and to receive such suggestions from you as you may deem advisable and judicious. Inclosed herewith is an order authorizing you to assume command of the Military Division of the South, or of any portion of that division, should you see proper to do so. It may be possible that circumstances may arise which would render this a proper course to pursue. You can, if you desire it, see Gen. McDowell in Louisville, and make known to him, confidentially, the object of your trip, but this is not required of you. Communication with him by you is left entirely to your own judgment. Of course you can take with you such gentlemen of your staff as you wish, and it is best that the trip should appear to be one as much of pleasure as of business, for the fact of your mere presence, in the localities referred to, will have, it is presumed, a beneficial effect. The President thinks, and so do I, that a trip South might be agreeable to you, and that you might be able to obtain a good deal of information on the subject about which we desire to learn. You can make your return by Washington, and make a verbal report, and also inform me from time to time of your views and conclusions. Very truly, &c.,

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1874.

To Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: If, in the course of the inspection and investigation the Secretary of War has directed you to make in his communication of this date, you should find it necessary to assume command over the Military Division of the South or any portion thereof, the President of the United States hereby authorises and instructs you to take the command accordingly, and to establish your head-quarters at such a point as you may deem best for the interests of the public service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

A copy of the above letter was furnished Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the South, on Jan. 5, 1875.

[Telegram.]

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26, 1874.

To Gen. W. W. Belknap, Washington, D. C.:

Your letter has been received all right.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26, 1874.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of Dec. 26, with inclosures. Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

To W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Next follows a telegram of Mr. Wiltz to the President, informing him of his election as Speaker of the House, and protesting against armed interference with the Legislature.

Next appear the telegrams of Sheridan, dated Jan. 5, addressed to the Secretary of War, relating to terrorism, banditti, &c.

ORDER IN SHREVEPORT LIKE THAT WHICH REIGNED IN WARSAW.

Gen. Sheridan sends to the War Department for its information a letter from Major Merrill, dated Shreveport, Dec. 30. He gives the facts as to the probabilities of violence there, and says: "The three Republican members declared elected to the Legislature by the Returning Board, who have gone to New-Orleans to take their seats, beyond doubt could not safely return here now. Outside of the officers named above there is no one left to do violence upon. The leading Radicals have left. The worrying and harrassing of the negroes goes on with little intermission; but lately no acts of violence to the person have come to my knowledge. Such acts now are confined to plundering them, with or without some show of legal form, and driving them from their homes to seek places to live elsewhere. The conflict for offices, whether conducted by peaceable legal means or violence, will stop what little legal check now exists upon crime and wrongdoing, and will greatly aggravate the condition of thing, which is already serious enough. But I do not apprehend that it will result in extended disorder at present, because there is nothing left to work upon except the commoner orders, and partly because the leading White Leaguers have gone to New-Orleans."

POLITICAL MURDERS SINCE 1866.

The telegrams of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and those from the latter to the former, heretofore published, appear in the correspondence, and also the following telegram:

[Telegram.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1875—11:30 P. M.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Since the year 1866 nearly 3,500 persons, a great majority of whom were colored men, have been killed and wounded in this State. In 1868 the official record shows that 1884 were killed and wounded. From 1868 to the present time no official investigation has been made, and the civil authorities in all but a few cases have been unable to arrest, convict, and punish the perpetrators. Consequently there are no correct records to be consulted for information. There is ample evidence, however, to show that more than 1,200 persons have been killed and wounded during this time on account of their political sentiments. Frightful massacres have occurred in the Parishes of Bossier, Caddo, Catahoula, Saint Bernard, Saint Landry, Grant, and Orleans. The general character of the massacres in the above-named parishes is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe them. The isolated cases can best be illustrated by the following instances, which I take from a mass of evidence now lying before me of men killed on account of their political principles: In Natchitoches Parish the number of isolated cases reported is thirty-three; in the Parish of Bienville the number of men killed is thirty; in Red River Parish the isolated cases of men killed is thirty-four; in Winn Parish the number of isolated cases where men were killed is fifteen; in Jackson Parish the number killed is twenty; in Catahoula Parish the number of isolated cases reported where men were killed is fifty; and most of the country parishes throughout the State will show a corresponding state of affairs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ISOLATED CASES OF MURDER.

The following statements will illustrate the character and kind of these outrages. On the 30th of August, 1874, in Red River Parish, six State and parish officers, named Twitchell, Divers, Holland, Howell, Edgerton, and Willis, were taken, together with four negroes, under guard to be carried out of the State, and were deliberately murdered. On the 29th of August, 1874, the White League tried, sentenced, and hanged two negroes. On the 28th of August, 1874, three negroes were shot and killed at Brownsville just before the arrival of the United States troops in the parish. Two White Leaguers rode up to a negro cabin and called for a drink of water. When the old colored man turned to draw it they shot him in the back and killed him.

THE COURTS BROKEN UP—OFFICERS COMPELLED TO RESIGN.

The courts were all broken up in this district and the District Judge was driven out. In the Parish of Caddo, prior to the arrival of the United States troops, all of the officers at Shreveport were compelled to abdicate by the White League, which took possession of the place. Among those obliged to abdicate were Walsh, the Mayor; Rapers, the Sheriff; Wheaton, the Clerk of the Court; Durant, the Recorder; and Ferguson and Renfro, Administrators. Two colored men, who had given evidence in regard to frauds committed in the parish, were compelled to flee for their lives, and reached this City last night, having been smuggled through in a cargo of cotton. In the parish of Bossier the White League have attempted to force the abdication of Judge Baker, the United States Commissioner, and the Parish Judge, together with O'Neal, the Sheriff, and Walker, the Clerk of the court; and they have compelled the parish and district courts to suspend operations. Judge Baker states that the White Leaguers notified him several times that if he became a candidate on the Republican ticket, or if he attempted to organize the Republican Party, he should not live until election. They also tried to intimidate him through his family by making the same threats to his wife, and when told by him that he was a United States Commissioner, they notified him not to attempt to exercise the functions of his office. In but few of the country parishes can it be truly said that the law is properly enforced, and in some of the parishes the Judges have not been able to hold court for two years. Human life in this State is held so cheaply that when men are killed on account of political opinions the murderers are regarded rather as heroes than as criminals in the localities where they reside, and by the White League and their supporters.

OSTRACISM.

An illustration of the ostracism that prevails in the State may be found in a resolution of a White League club in the parish of De Soto, which states that they pledge themselves, "under no circumstances, after the coming election, to employ, rent land to, or in any other manner give aid, comfort, or credit to any man, white or black, who votes against the nominees of the White Man's Party." Safety for individuals who express their opinion in the isolated portions of this State has existed only when that opinion was in favor of the principles and party supported by the Kuklux and White League organizations. Only yesterday Judge Myers, the Parish Judge of the Parish of Natchitoches, called on me upon his arrival in this city, and stated that, in order to reach here alive, he was obliged to leave his home by stealth, and after nightfall, and make his way to Little Rock, Ark., and come to this city by way of Memphis. He further states that while his father was lying at the point of death, in the same village, he was unable to visit him for fear of assassination. And yet he is a native of the parish, and proscribed for his political sentiments only.

TRUE CAUSES OF THE MISGOVERNMENT.

It is more than probable that, if bad government has existed in this State, it is the result of the armed organizations which have now crystallized into what is called the White League. Instead of bad government developing them, they have by their terrorism prevented to a considerable extent the collection of taxes, the holding of courts, the punishment of criminals, and vitiated public sentiment by familiarizing it with the scenes above described.

I am now engaged in compiling evidence for a detailed report upon the above subject, but it will be some time before I can obtain all the requisite data to cover the cases that have occurred throughout the State. I will also report in due time upon the same subject in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi. (Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

To W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

MANUFACTURING POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

Several prominent people have for the past few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing sensational protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracised white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional committee that the condition of affairs here was substantially as bad as reported by me. I will soon send you a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think that the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General United States Army.

Gen. Sheridan sends a communication to the Secretary of War, no signature, as illustrating the action of the banditti in Louisiana in kidnapping a member elect of the Legislature. Next follows Sheridan's telegram to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 8, already published, submitting a report of the affairs as they occurred in the organization of the State Legislature.

POLICY OF THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

The documents conclude with extracts from Louisiana newspapers, showing the platform of the White League and the intentions of the organization, the following serving as a specimen: "The lines must be drawn at once, before our opponents are thoroughly organized, for by this means we will prevent many milk and cider fellows from falling into the enemy's ranks. While the white man's party guarantees the negro all of his present rights, they do not intend that white carpet-baggers and renegades shall be permitted to organize and prepare the negroes for the coming campaign. Without the assistance of these villains the negroes are totally incapable of effectually organizing themselves, and, unless they are previously excited and drilled, one-half of them will not come to the polls, and a large percentage of the remainder will vote the white man's ticket."

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MR. NEILSON RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT—NECESSARY ECONOMY—THE REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS FORBID NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS—THE AMENDED COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

The Board of Education met yesterday for the purpose of organizing for the year. The chair was taken by Commissioner Dowd. The first business was the election of a President, Mr. Neilson's term of office having expired on Dec. 31. A ballot was taken, when sixteen votes were cast for Mr. Neilson, two for blank, and one for Mr. Halstead. Mr. Neilson was accordingly declared elected, and was conducted to the President's chair, which was vacated by Mr. Dowd. He then delivered an address, in which, after thanking the Board for its renewed mark of confidence, he reviewed the position of the institution, and described the progress of the public schools. In reference to the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Mr. Neilson said:

"At the appointed time, during the Fall, the Board of Education sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an estimate of $3,683,000, for the support of the schools, including the Eighth District, the Nautical School, and the cost of enforcing the Compulsory Education law. This board was alive to the necessity of keeping the expenses of our schools at the lowest cost at which they could be properly conducted. The members realized that the high rate of taxation required for the support of the City Government admonished every officer charged with expending the public money to be frugal and cautious, and the requisition was sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment marked down to the minimum figure at which it was estimated the schools could be carried on for the year. The amount asked for was finally, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, reduced to $3,583,000. The whole amount estimated for salaries of teachers being allowed, but $100,000 was deducted from the amount required for general purposes. This reduction will prevent the erection and establishment of new schools in locations where they are loudly called for by necessary population; and when we consider that we have this year the Nautical School to maintain and the Compulsory Education law to enforce, it will be necessary for us to weigh well the appropriation of every dollar, using our best judgment in the disposition of the means at our disposal, endeavoring to accomplish the most desirable results with the least possible outlay."

After a reference to the methods of instruction pursued in the public schools, and a statement of his belief that, to some extent, the scholars are required or induced to undertake too many studies at one time, and that in many cases they are compelled to devote out of school too much and too severe application to their lessons, the President passed to the subject of compulsory education, the law in respect to which went into effect on the first day of the year. On this subject he said:

"The Board has resolved, that during the present month a Superintendent and eight subordinate Agents of Truancy shall be appointed to carry out the provisions of this law. That a great moral effect has already been produced by the action taken is evidenced by the application for admission to our schools from children who have heretofore neglected to attend school, and who would under the law be subject to the compulsion, and their parents liable to the penalty. While the law should and will be enforced as far as practicable, this board will keep prominently in view its beneficent character, and will instruct its agents to use their authority with gentleness and discretion, seeking rather to win by argument and persuasion than to drive by force. We should earnestly ask the aid of all benevolent citizens in carrying out this law, exerting, where they can, such an influence over parents as may induce them to send voluntarily their children to be properly instructed, and supplementing our efforts in cases of poverty by providing suitable school garments for those who could not otherwise procure them, and assisting families dependent for support upon the employment of the children, enabling those children to be more easily spared from their daily toil. Let us call upon all good citizens to give us in every way their moral and material co-operation in this delicate, querous, and important work."

In conclusion, Mr. Neilson said:

"We have now, gentlemen, fairly entered upon the new year. Some of you found that the labor and care of the past year engrossed much of your time and thought. The present year, with its increased obligations, we shall probably find still more exacting in its demands, but the importance of the work will reconcile you to the labor and sacrifice. Trusting that whatever may be our differences of judgment and our honest conclusions, our mutual confidence and friendly relations will not be impaired, and asking for each one of you from the others on the floor the same forbearance and consideration I crave for myself, I now invite you to proceed to the business of the year."

On the motion of Commissioner Farr, the election of Clerk was then proceeded with. Fifteen votes were cast for Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan, the present incumbent of the office, and 4 for blank. Mr. Kiernan was accordingly re-elected. Mr. John Davenport and Mr. David J. Stagg were re-elected as Auditor and Superintendent of School Buildings respectively. Eighteen votes were recorded for each, with one vote for blank. A communication was received from Judge Fancher, stating that by the will of Capt. Holbrook a bequest had been left by the testator on the death of his widow, to the Board of Trustees of the Common School of the City of New-York. The lady had died lately at Morristown, N. J., and the bequest consisted of $250 in each case in which there might be a ward school above the grade of primary, the money to be applied for the purposes of a school library. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The resignation of Mr. John Stephenson, one of the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, was read by the Clerk and it was ordered that it be laid on the table. A report was received from the Committee on By-Laws, Elections, and Qualifications, who have charge of the Compulsory Education bill, stating that they had had several interviews with Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, with the view of obtaining his approval of its provisions; that he had approved of the greater portion of such provisions, rules, and regulations; and that he had objected to others, and had suggested amendments of which the committee approved. The report submitted the following eleven sections, which constituted the bill as amended, recommended the repeal of all clauses antagonistic to or inconsistent with these, and the adoption of a supplementary section providing for the election of a Superintendent of Truancy and truant agents for each school district into which the City is divided:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of New-York do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 11, 1874, entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education," make the provisions, arrangements, rules, and regulations concerning habitual truancy in the City of New-York and children there, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who may be found wandering about the streets and public places of said City, during school hours of the school days of the term of the public schools of said City, having no lawful occupation and growing up in ignorance, which are contained in the following eleven sections viz.:

SECTION 1. A complete census of all children in each ward of the City of New-York, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be made in duplicate as soon as the same can be done, and one copy thereof shall be kept by the School Trustees of each ward, and the other shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEC. 2. Each ward shall be divided into as many districts as there shall be school-houses in the ward, and each district shall be so located that the school-house therein shall be in the centre thereof, or as nearly so as practicable.

SEC. 3. From the census above directed to be made shall be made and kept in the school-house of each district, in each ward, a record, showing the name, age, and residence of each child in the district between the ages of eight and fourteen, and of each child attending school in that district who resides elsewhere, with the name and residence of the parent or guardian of the child, with a statement whether the child attends school, and, if so, the place where such child attends school.

SEC. 4. It shall be the special duty of the Agent of Truancy or other officer or agent appointed by the Board of Education for each of the eight school districts into which the City of New-York was divided by statute before these rules and regulations were made, to procure the attendance of the children within their respective districts and elsewhere in the City, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, at some public school of the City of New-York, and to carry out and enforce the said law of May 11, 1874, and to do so by means of argument and persuasion, and by means other than force, if the same can be done; that each of said Agents of Truancy shall devote his whole time to his said duties, and shall have such annual salary as shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Education.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the principal of each school to keep the said register in said school, and correct the same from time to time as children named there shall cease to attend said school, and as children not on such register shall attend said school, and otherwise as may be needed, and to use their influence to induce the children in the district around said school, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to attend said school; to ascertain which of such children do not attend school, and to inform the Agent of Truancy of the district where any child resides of the non-attendance of any child who has been accustomed to attend or ought by law to attend school.

SEC. 6. The duties of Superintendent of Truancy, or other officer for that purpose appointed by the Board of Education, shall be to see that said law, passed May 11, 1874, and its provisions are carried out and enforced throughout the whole City, and that the several Agents of Truancy perform the duties imposed upon them, and that actions for fines and penalties under said act are prosecuted in the manner directed by said act, and to perform all other duties enjoined on him by these regulations, or that may be required of him by the Board of Education.

SEC. 7. Said Superintendent of Truancy and said Agents of Truancy shall meet twice in each week, or oftener, and transact such business in relation to their duties as may be necessary at such meetings; said Superintendent shall preside, and in his absence some Agent of Truancy shall be elected by said Agents of Truancy to act as Chairman, and said Agents of Truancy shall each at such meetings, and from time to time, report to said Superintendent all matters and things done by him, or which ought to be done, or which may have come to his knowledge, or otherwise relating to carrying out and enforcing the provisions of said act of May 11, 1874, and said reports shall be kept by said Superintendent for the use of the Board of Education, and be transmitted to it or its Clerk whenever required; and it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to report to the Board of Education at each of its meetings the doings of himself and of said Agents of Truancy, and all matters which relate to the enforcement and execution of said law; and said Superintendent and Agents shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Education, and they and all their acts shall be subject to the control and direction of the said board.

SEC. 8. The City of New-York shall, for all the purposes of ascertaining and fixing the duties of the Trustees of Schools therein, be and hereby is divided into twenty-four districts, corresponding exactly with the several wards of said City, and the School Trustees of each ward shall be the Trustees mentioned in said act of May 11, 1874; and it shall be their duty, as such Trustees under said act of May 11, 1874, in the months of September and February of each year, in their respective wards, to make the examinations and do all the acts and things by the third and fifth and other sections of said act required to be done by any Trustee or Trustees of Schools, and all other lawful acts to carry out and enforce the provisions of said act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of said Agents of Truancy, in their respective districts, when they shall not be able by persuasion, argument, and other means than force, to procure the attendance at school of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who under the provisions of said act ought to attend some public or private school, and who is under said act liable to arrest, to make complaint before a Police Justice of said City, and procure a warrant to be issued by said Justice to a Police officer of said City, and such child to be arrested and brought before said Justice, and if found guilty of a violation of said act and liable to commitment, to be committed to Randall's Island, to be restrained and detained by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and sent to school there, or, in the discretion of said Justice, to be committed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, on Randall's Island, and the managers thereof, to be by them restrained and detained and sent to school there, and while so restrained and detained in either case, said child shall be subject, as to the time and manner of such restraint and education, to the control of the Board of Education, so far as is consistent with law and the well-being of other children detained in those places respectively.

SEC. 10. Those portions of Randall's Island respectively under the control of said Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and under the control of said Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and its managers, are hereby set apart and provided by the Board of Education as suitable places for the discipline, instruction, and confinement of children in said City, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, convicted of violating the provisions of said act, and whenever any child between the ages of eight and fourteen shall be brought before any Police Justice charged with a violation of said act of May 11, 1874, and it shall have been ascertained and determined by such Justice upon the examination of such witnesses as may be produced before him by any party interested in the hearing, either on subpœna or otherwise, that said child is subject to arrest and commitment under the provisions of said act, and said child is convicted of a violation thereof, and found to be liable to arrest and imprisonment thereunder, and shall be committed under the provisions of said act by said Police Justice, he or she shall be detained and restrained, and sent to school at one of the places hereinbefore designated, as in the discretion of said Justice shall appear most proper and suitable for said child.

SEC. 11. Each Police officer in the City of New-York is hereby required to aid and assist in all things, to the extent of his power and ability, in the enforcement and carrying out of all the provisions of said act of May 11, 1874, and of the aforesaid rules and regulations.

The report and recommendations were adopted. The Committee on By-laws also reported that no change was necessary in the number of standing committees, or in the number of persons in each. Mr. Patterson, however, proposed that the Committee on the Normal College be increased to nine members, and that the Committees on Sites and on Buildings be consolidated. This proposition was lost, and the report was adopted. The committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reported the restoration of $280,000 of the sum deducted from the estimate of the board. The members of the board then drew lots to determine the districts which each shall visit during the year, after which the board adjourned.

THE DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINNER.

THE EXPECTED GUESTS—UNUSUAL PREPARATIONS.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Dartmouth College will be served on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, at Delmonico's. The occasion, for various reasons, having been omitted last year, special efforts are now making to have the event of unusual interest next Tuesday. Bernstein is to furnish the music, himself leading. Among the prominent graduates expected from outside the City who will respond to toasts are: Ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, of Ohio; Hon. George W. Burleigh, of New-Hampshire; Rev. William J. Tucker, of Manchester, who was recently invited to succeed Rev. Dr. Adams in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston; Hon. W. A. Field; Hon. Edward A. Ralling, of Philadelphia, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, President of the College, and for twenty-five years a Pastor of the Presbyterian Church corner of Second avenue and Fourteenth street; Prof. E. D. Sanborn, of the College; President Brown, of Hamilton College; and Profs. Aiken and Packard, of Princeton. Richard B. Kimball is the President of the Association, and Edward De Forrest Secretary, and they, with the other officers of the organization, desire that all graduates in or out of the City, whether receiving circulars or not, form a part of the assemblage on Tuesday.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER.

In the Essex County (N. J.) Court yesterday, Judge Depue appointed James L. Ogden, John M. Cornelison, and Robert C. Bacot Commissioners to assess the value of the land to be taken by the Hudson Tunnel Company in Jersey City for the construction of their tunnel. He also allowed writs of certiorari, returnable at the next term of court, which will stay proceedings until the appraisement is made. The depositions already taken are to be considered as having been taken in this court, and permission will be granted to both the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Tunnel Company to take additional testimony on notice.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND BALL in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE—M. De Quercy, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE FRENCH SPY—PUTNAM—Mr. Marston, Studley, and Marietta Ravel.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. William F. Gill—"Reading and Readers."

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

We publish to-day, from the pen of a well-known Democratic lawyer of this City—Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON—a very able review of the recent proceedings in the Legislature of New-Orleans. This letter we commend to the most careful consideration of our readers. It is a clear and calm review of all the incidents which took place on the 4th of January, and it is only just to Mr. STOUGHTON to say that it is fuller and more accurate than anything which has yet been published on the subject. Mr. STOUGHTON shows that the alleged Legislature which "was broken in upon by the military," was not a Legislature at all, but a revolutionary body, which had seized possession of the House by violent and illegal means, and then had, "by fraud or force, so added to their numbers as to become a majority." That Gov. KELLOGG erred in ordering Gen. DE TROBRIAND to reinstate the fifty-two Republican members, is admitted by Mr. STOUGHTON, and he points out the course which the Governor ought to have pursued in such an emergency. The statement made in the "call" to the meeting held in this City on Monday night, that a Legislature peaceably assembled had been wantonly dispersed by orders of the President, is pronounced by Mr. STOUGHTON "utterly without foundation." Most fair-minded men came to that conclusion when the call was issued, and we cannot but believe that Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Mr. W. M. EVARTS will yet regret that they hastily signed a call which abounded with rash and false statements. If the Democratic Party could be depended upon to approach the Southern question in the patriotic spirit which Mr. STOUGHTON displays, there would for the first time be a very fair chance of settling it on a peaceable and lasting foundation within the lifetime of the present generation.

As a contrast to Mr. STOUGHTON'S letter, take the message of Gov. PARKER to the New-Jersey Legislature. His version of Gen. DE TROBRIAND'S interference is this:

> "That armed soldiers of the United States invaded the State Capitol, entered the very hall in which one branch of the Legislature was in session, and forcibly ejected members of the body from the seats to which they had been admitted by a vote of the House to which they had been elected and their right to membership referred; and that the same soldiers, surrounding the Speaker's chair in close proximity, by the intimidation of their presence in military dress and equipment, did drive the body from the legislative hall provided by law for its deliberations. At the time of this transaction—unprecedented in this country—there was no invasion, insurrection, or domestic violence existing there, and the Legislature, having the right to determine upon the election and qualifications of its members, had exercised that right, and was in peaceable session engaged in its legitimate business."

It is not too much to say that there is not a line which is strictly true in all this high-flown narrative. A man holding a great public position commits an unpardonable offense when he grossly misrepresents the events which are taking place around him for the purpose of striking a blow at the Federal Government. Gov. PARKER says solemnly, "The Legislature could have been convened." He does not even seem to be aware that the body which called itself the Legislature—unlawfully, as we contend—had been convened, and deliberately called for the interference of Federal troops. He ignores all this, and says "the extraordinary spectacle was presented of the United States Army dispersing by force *the very body without whose application not a single soldier had the right to be there.*" The "very body"—that is the Democrats, usurping the powers of the Legislature—formally applied for the troops. The truth is, that the Democrats have no ground whatever to stand upon in this affair, and their attempt to charge the excesses of their own followers upon the Republicans will cause a reaction in public feeling against them such as we have not seen for years past. It was Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatch which did all the mischief, so far as Republicans are concerned; and the President's Message now proves that this was an individual act of indiscretion, for which the Administration cannot be held responsible, more especially since SHERIDAN'S absurd demands for a "proclamation" have not been acted upon.

Mr. LOGAN'S speech in the Senate yesterday was a very spirited specimen of partisan oratory. It cannot be said to have thrown a great deal of light on the Louisiana question, but it brought to the attention of the Democrats a good many instances in which the course of leaders of their party had been as arbitrary as anything Gen. GRANT has done. By the way, does anybody know what subject is before the Senate? It looks very much as if Mr. LOGAN'S remark, that he "thought this was the beginning of the campaign of 1876," explains the present debate better than any resolution to which it nominally relates.

Any man might be proud of the indorsement of his official career received by Gen. DIX from the most eminent representatives, connected with this city, of both Republican and Democratic opinion in politics. Public services which HAMILTON FISH and WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, E. D. MORGAN and ABRAM S. HEWITT, CHARLES O'CONOR and W. M. EVARTS, Judge DAVIS and Judge DALY, unite in praising, clearly transcend the bounds of partisan criticism and assume the character of a brilliant contribution to the administrative annals of the State. In declining the public dinner proffered in a most flattering way, ex-Gov. DIX takes occasion to make some timely reminders in regard to the sound condition in which he left the finances of the State, and the early prospect of relief from taxation, which is a heritage of Republican policy. The ex-Governor also takes occasion to make a very telling and succinct statement of his views on questions of national finance. To those who want the essence of sound doctrine on currency questions in a brief and intelligible form, we cannot recommend better reading than the concluding portions of Gen. DIX'S letter.

The contest for the post now filled by Mr. FENTON promises to be very severe, and, of course, Republicans have not much to say in it. It is, however, clear that Mr. KERNAN is the tool of Boss KELLY, while Mr. H. C. MURPHY would be likely to have a judgment of his own, and to exercise it. Although we cannot have a Senator of our own choosing, we may at least hope that of the two Democrats, the best will be elected—and no one can pretend that Mr. KERNAN is the best.

Mr. BLODGETT has a peculiar gift for inaccuracy in matters under his official charge, which, one would think, must rather interfere with the efficient and safe performance of his duties in the Tariff Bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington, or as General Appraiser in the Port of Philadelphia. Somewhat more than a month ago, we exhibited a statement of the articles on which the rates of duty had been increased under the Revised Statutes, which declared that no higher rates should be imposed than were levied on Dec. 1, 1873. The accuracy of our statement Mr. BLODGETT, at the head of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury in Washington, denied to our regular correspondent in that city, whose letter we published. Mr. BLODGETT denied that most of the changes to higher rates, which we charged, had been made since the revision. When Congress assembled, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD called on the Treasury for the facts, and a reply has just been made to Congress which more than confirms all we asserted, because it specifies all the articles we named, and many more. That Mr. BLODGETT, in his official character, charged that our exhibit was false he cannot deny. And what is the inference? The most charitable one is that he was ignorant; but what shall be said of a tariff chief in Washington who is unaware of the effect of his own decisions till importers and consumers complain through the public press, and then endeavors to bluff off inquiry by a general denial?

Mr. SCHAUS, the well-known picture-dealer of Broadway, has rendered a service to the whole civilized world in restoring to Spain the stolen picture of MURILLO. There are comparatively few so-called picture-dealers who would have recognized this priceless treasure, even if they had seen it, especially in its damaged condition. By a fortunate chance, the persons who had somehow or other come into possession of it, took it to Mr. SCHAUS, who is a thorough *connoisseur*, as well as a dealer; and in the most graceful manner he has restored the prize to the country from which it was stolen. It is an incident which will always be recorded among the interesting anecdotes of celebrated paintings, and the Government of Spain will undoubtedly thank Mr. SCHAUS very warmly for his admirable conduct, as will all true lovers of art the world over.

The feature of the Pacific Mail Investigation yesterday was the very damaging testimony elicited in regard to JOHN G. SCHUMAKER. It was shown from the indorsements on the various certificates of deposit issued to him by JAY COOKE'S bank in Washington, that the $100,000 about whose disposal he disclaimed all knowledge, was either drawn by him personally or under his immediate instructions. The opinion at the capital seems to be that SCHUMAKER has exposed himself to indictment for perjury, as well as to the imminent risk of expulsion from the House. The committee appear to want the presence of a SAMUEL A. HATCH, reported to be at present in New-Orleans. As he is said to be connected with Mr. RUFUS HATCH, that gentleman may possibly be able to secure his attendance.

THE PRESIDENT ON LOUISIANA.

The Message of the President on the recent occurrences in Louisiana is a very moderate, strong, and sensible document, and we believe that it will make a favorable impression on the country. While laying before the Senate no specific information not contained in previously-published documents—at least none is contained in the body of the Message—he reviews the whole course of his procedure with reference to Louisiana for the last two years. He points out that the intervention of the military was, in the first instance, to sustain the process of a United States Court. He admits that in the suits in connection with which this action was taken the Federal Judge made very grave errors, but, as for the President himself, "it was only known to him that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as the law specially provides for the use of the Army and Navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, he considered it his duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court." From this action resulted the recognition and maintenance of the Kellogg Government.

President GRANT recites with some care the evidence that the Government which was thus set up was resisted, with a concerted intent to displace it by force, and he specially refers to the murders of Republicans, black and white, as showing a strong tendency to violence with a political motive. This violence culminated on the 14th of September in the temporary overthrow, by force and with considerable bloodshed, of the recognized State Government. Previous to this insurrection, on "representation that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance," "the troops had all been withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at the New-Orleans barracks."

During the insurrection a requisition was made upon the President by the Governor for protection against domestic violence. It was granted. The troops were also used later in the year, upon a requisition of the United States Marshal for Louisiana, to aid him in keeping the peace and preventing any violation of the so-called Enforcement acts pending the election, there being at the time associations of armed men formed with a view to that election, and the journals of the party to which these organizations belonged having threatened that the State should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards.

This is in substance the President's statement of the employment of the United States troops in Louisiana previous to Monday, the 4th, when the Legislature was to have organized. Their operations on that day he does not justify. He regards the call of the Governor upon the military, under the circumstances, as "debatable." He distinctly states his opinion that, when the Governor was requested by a majority of the legally-elected members of the House of Assembly, as was the case, to interpose and enable them to organize the House, it was "the duty of the Governor to call upon the Constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State," before summoning the United States troops to his aid. The military, in the present instance, acted under general instructions, it being impossible to give them specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies. Their presence in the State is explained by the fact that, though the Government had been nominally reinstated, the insurgents still retained their armed organizations, their equipments, commanders, and even the arms belonging to the State, and that they can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government.

It will be seen from this statement that the President fully meets the charges made against him by the Democrats. The error of military intervention in the State-house was not his, nor was it committed under his instructions. It was an error of a military commander placed in a position of great uncertainty and difficulty. Even in that light, there are circumstances which, though they do not justify the commander, might well save him from the unmeasured denunciation which has been visited upon him. He was present to protect the State against domestic violence. In pursuance of a conspiracy to seize the State, the plan of which included violence, the legislative hall was occupied by men who organized themselves as a House of Assembly in an illegal manner, and prevented a legal organization. The commander was recognized by both parties as alone able to preserve the peace. He was requested by the Governor, to break up the illegal and pretended Legislature, and to protect all those who were members of the legal and real body. If in yielding to such a summons, the commander erred in law, there is no doubt, as the President points out, that in point of fact, his action prevented bloodshed and loss of life.

And, before the Senate censures either the subordinate or the President, the latter asks them to remember that he has repeatedly requested Congress to define his powers and responsibilities in this class of cases. Congress has steadily neglected to comply with the request. The President now repeats it. He says:

> "I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance, at the same time, that, whatever may be done by that body in the premises, will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor."

The President, in his Message, fully recognizes and states with great force, though with calmness, the facts which effectually dispose of the clamor of the Democrats against him. He points out that the action of the leaders of that party in Louisiana, and especially as to the present House of Assembly, has been both fraudulent and revolutionary—a mere plot to resist the law and get the Government into their hands. And so long as the intervention of the military helped them in this plot they invited and applauded it. It was only when the plot was defeated that they discovered that the presence of the officer they had called in was an "invasion of the Legislature."

Certainly, in the light of the facts as stated by the President, and as now well established, there is no necessity for Republicans to cast themselves into the arms of the Democrats in despair of securing a just policy from their own party. What we have all of us seen to deplore in the events of the 4th of January seems to be equally regretted by the President. The safeguards against its recurrence lie in the hands of the Republican majority in Congress. They can now, if they will, define the duties of the President, and require him to see that the utmost powers of a State Government are exerted to maintain itself before calling for Federal intervention. But we shall gain little by seeking counsel from the Democratic leaders, who can see nothing wrong in the cruel and lawless policy of their associates in the South, and who will concede no obligation resting on the United States to sustain the equal rights of all its citizens.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the course of the next week or so people will expect the State Legislature to show their appreciation of the fact that they have a great deal of important work to do, and very little time in which to do it. The composition of the Assembly committees is not very reassuring to those who expect faithful work from the present Legislature. The Committee on Cities is obviously made up in the interest of Tammany Hall; the Committee on Canals is as obviously constituted in the interest of the Canal Ring; while the Committee on Ways and Means has a strong dash of both elements. In fact, Speaker MAGUIRE, in making up the committees, seems to have been more anxious to conciliate the leading political rings of the State than to serve the public interests. The important and, practically, new Committee on General, Local, and Special Laws is pretty strongly constituted, though it would be difficult to explain what a person of the mental calibre of "TIM" CAMPBELL can do to forward the work of this committee.

To go no further than the recommendations of the Governor's Message, the Assembly has a good deal of pressing and important work cut out for it. The election laws require amendment in accordance with recent changes in the Constitution; penalties against bribery, which is now made a felony, require to be defined by special statute; a uniform law for the incorporation of savings banks is also demanded by the constitutional amendments, and the question of whether the lateral canals are to be sold, leased, or abandoned must be settled by legislation. Then there is the very difficult and comprehensive question about providing adequate remedies for the recovery of money stolen from the public Treasury, and adequate penalties against those guilty of fraud in official position. The ridiculous looseness of the existing law on these subjects is only too apparent. Gross frauds upon the tax-payers must be lifted in the scale of crime very much above their present rank of misdemeanors, and the scandalous ease with which indicted public officials can divest themselves of their stolen property must cease to be the monument which it is of legislative stupidity and corruption. Further, there are the Governor's recommendations in regard to the necessity of providing against a miscarriage of public justice, through the guilty connivance of local prosecuting officers with defaulting executive agents of municipalities. In the opinion of the Governor and of all sincere Reformers, the right to sue in such cases ought to be reserved to the State, acting through its Attorney General. The Legislature can establish a very enduring claim upon public gratitude by giving practical effect to these recommendations.

Another question, which the Governor has cautiously dodged, will demand, in one form or other, legislative treatment. We refer to the state of uncertainty which exists about the precise bearing of the constitutional amendments upon the validity of existing legislative grants to charitable institutions and corporate schools. Should the Legislature follow the example of the Governor, and shirk this question, its settlement must involve a good deal of tedious litigation all over the State. Closely connected with this subject is the amendment of legislation like the East River Bridge bill, designed to secure public aid for enterprises managed by special corporations. There are no more important constitutional amendments than those added to Article VIII., and the efforts which are already being made to explain away the obvious meaning of these sections, is the best possible proof of their need of complementary legislation.

If the Legislature desires to leave a good "record" behind it, there must be a short session and an honest endeavor to get through all the special work which has fallen into its hands. There is, fortunately, no necessity for crowding the calendar with bills relating to the local Government of this City. Our Democratic Mayor expresses in his Message great jealousy of Albany interference with municipal business, and the changes in the charter which he thinks necessary are too few to demand much time or attention. We assume that the Republican majority in the Senate may be relied upon to block the passage of any mere partisan legislation in regard to the distribution of our local offices. The Mayor has all the power he needs to get rid of heads of departments against whom culpable violation of duty can be proved. So earnest an advocate of "Home Rule" will hardly think of appealing to the Legislature for more. The Democratic Party has got what is called a "fair show" in the State of New-York. If it cannot do something worthy of public confidence, its prospects for 1876 will be very sensibly dimmed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The inaugural Message of Gov. GASTON, of Massachusetts, sustains the reputation of its author as a man who has, in the largest sense, the welfare of the people of his State at heart. The successful Democratic candidate for the chief magistracy of an ancient and distinguished Commonwealth, which had for nearly a generation previously chosen her Governors from Republican ranks, he has shown excellent taste in accompanying his introduction to the high office with recommendations of a general nature, rather than with political diatribes against the opposition. He evidently proposes earnestly to address himself to furthering the welfare of the masses; and in this he will certainly have the cordial co-operation of the Republican officials by whom he is surrounded. As he comes into power directly on the heels of an accidental Governor, who appears to have been unduly stubborn in the support of prohibitory legislation which had been scores of times proved ineffective, he naturally speaks out boldly and sternly against Prohibition and its interference in politics. It is not strange that he demands the repeal of the old law, which, with the exception of a single year, has been on the State statute-books during twenty years, and has done little toward aiding the cause of temperance. He will have the support of the majority of the thoughtful people of Massachusetts in his opposition to the continuance in power of an extraordinary Police force which is confessedly corrupt, and which has only existed under the protection of sumptuary legislation. And he will doubtless have the advice and counsel of all wise people of both political parties in the State who desire to do away with the constantly growing evil of intemperance in their communities. The Governor evidently anticipates a return to a license law, but desires to make it much more stringent and exclusive than the people would probably approve. The success of the method of controlling the sale of liquor recommended by Gov. GASTON, if adopted by Massachusetts, will be watched with great interest.

But the Governor does not occupy himself entirely with this question of Prohibition, which has crept into such a prominent position in State politics. He devotes much of his Message to a careful review of the needs of the working classes, and makes many excellent suggestions with regard to their education and culture. He is evidently desirous of giving fresh impetus to the movement in favor of art education, which has already been begun in Massachusetts. The State has, by an act passed in 1870, made provisions in every one of its cities and towns which have more than ten thousand inhabitants, for free instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing to be furnished to persons over fifteen years of age. Most of the communities of the above-mentioned class have already complied with the terms of the act, and in 1873 measures were taken for the creation and maintenance of a State Normal Art-school. Gov. GASTON carefully considers the best means of increasing skill and love for art among the working populations of the "Old Bay State," and presses the subject on the Legislature's attention as one of vital interest. It is certainly within the power of the legislators for so rich and powerful a Commonwealth as Massachusetts, and one where the standard of education among the native masses is already so high, to do much to encourage a love for art, and to render artisans of all classes more tasteful than they now are. The subject of skilled labor, and the means of increasing its skill, is commended to the Legislature with an energy which will awaken much thought upon it in circles where it has heretofore received but little attention.

Few Governors have ever more pointedly directed the attention of legislators to the education of operatives as a class. Gov. GASTON suggests the introduction of "half-time schools," such as have been introduced with much success into both the manufacturing and agricultural districts of Great Britain, for the especial benefit of operatives, and recommends in all the public schools that instruction in "practical pursuits" which may enable the pupil to earn a livelihood in early years. He finds that the evidence of experience with regard to these half-time schools is in favor of the division of each day into periods of work, with alternations of instruction, and enters into some discussion of the plans for dividing the hours between study and labor. The Labor Bureau of the State has already been directed to prepare a plan for the education of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and to report it to the Legislature. Some definite action on this important subject may, therefore, be expected shortly. The Governor speaks wisely, when he says: "That system which shall give to labor the time and opportunity for education and culture will never injure the moral or material interests of a people, or withdraw from wealth or capital any of their rightful possessions." State legislation now expressly provides that no child between the ages of ten and fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, unless he has attended school for three months in the year next preceding such employment; and also insists that the child shall attend school at least three months in each year during the continuance of his labor. Perhaps a new and legalized division of the hours of work and study will do much to raise the standard of education among operatives.

WARM CLOTHING.

The sharp, cold weather which we have lately had will remind every humane person of the severe sufferings to which the poor are subjected. Happily the warnings of those who prophesied an experience of hardships this Winter beyond even those of last season, have not so far been realized; yet that there is suffering enough to claim the full measure of every one's sympathy there can be no doubt; nor need there be any doubt that these nights and mornings, when the thermometer gets down to near zero, afford the fittest of occasions for the exercise of charitable succor to the poor. But we are not now going to speak of the poor, but of the well-to-do, whose sufferings deserve less sympathy, because they are self-inflicted by ignorance or carelessness of the laws of health; yet they certainly deserve attention and a remedy.

One would suppose that everybody who had reached years of discretion must long ago have learned by personal experience the sort of clothing the climate of Winter in this region demanded. A sharp "cold spell" in January is not a rare, but the usual, yearly experience. Yet we venture to say that when the thermometer fell suddenly last Friday, it caught, if not the majority, at least a large minority, of the people who are able to wear such clothing as the weather demanded far from prepared for it. Women especially suffered in their own persons and in those of their children. One little girl was badly frost-bitten on her way to school. We say one, because that is the only case we happened to see in the newspapers, but we fancy that it was the representative of many, and that, too, of children whose parents were entirely able to provide them with suitable clothing against any weather the severest Winter might bring us. And if other children did not actually get frost-bitten, they and their parents together are to-day nursing colds and sore throats which were caused by insufficient clothing.

It is manifest that in a climate like ours, which renders us liable to sudden changes of Winter weather, from the moderately mild to the bitterly cold, the first care of every one, on the approach of December, should be to cover his body, not only with great coat and seal-skin jacket, but also, next the skin, with the warmest and thickest of woolen garments. The undergarments sold as merino, which are often made entirely of cotton, are not enough. They may do for the Autumn, but with the coming of Winter they should be replaced by garments of wool. There need be no fear of clothing one's self too warmly, or of getting cold in going from a warm house to the street, because these are worn in doors as well as out. The great coat, the seal-skin or sable or velvet sacque, prevents that. And as Mr. RAWLINSON showed, in letters on this subject to the London *Times*, drawn out by an unusually severe experience of cold weather in England lately, these woolen garments worn next the skin economize the vital heat and keep it from radiating. This heat, once generated, is retained, and forms a protection against the cold of the streets, and the extra clothing worn out of doors assists in that process. Mr. RAWLINSON points out also that it is useless to warm rooms to a high degree, at the same time wearing thin clothing, for the vital heat is generated in the body itself, not absorbed from the outside.

Women are the especial violators of this sound rule of health. Not one in a dozen is sufficiently clad against cold weather. Fortunately the senseless and disfiguring fashion of pinching in the waist is pretty well "gone out." Women have, therefore, no longer the old excuse against wearing heavy flannels that they "make guys" of them in increasing the size of the waist to undue proportions. It has been discovered by women as well as men that a waist that appears large enough to contain the vital organs which even a fashionable woman's body must possess is beautiful, and one that does not is a deformity. The final acceptance of this fact happily enables women to dress warmly. They will, therefore, if they are wise, utilize their freedom by laying in a full stock of the warmest flannels they can buy. They will find them a better protection against cold than their fur wrappers, necessary as these also are, but to be regarded only as supplemental to the constant wear of the others. So clothed, they will not be obliged to keep their houses at furnace heat, and can endure for them a little desirable ventilation. Moreover, the necessity of venturing out-doors will not seem the calamity it appears to so many of them now—and as, indeed, it is, considering their preparation for the weather—but will be regarded as a welcome means of invigoration.

The arguments for warm woolen garments that apply to women apply with even greater force to children. The fear should be that the little ones have not enough of such clothing, no matter how much they have, rather than that they are overprovided. No one is in danger from going out into this weather too warmly clothed, least of all children. At this season of diphtheria, these precautions for old and young are more than ever essential.

ARKANSAS.

VIGOROUS MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNOR AGAINST WHITE LEAGUES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 13.—To-day's *Republican* contains a card to the President, signed by 193 Union soldiers, about half of whom are colored, indorsing the action of Gen. Sheridan in New-Orleans, and his statement that a reign of terror exists in this State. They further say that they have carried their lives in their hands for ten years, and call upon the Union soldiers throughout the country to stand by them. They denounce as untrue a card published in Sunday's *Gazette*, and signed by a large number of Union soldiers, in which the latter state there are no White Leagues in this State, and that the most perfect quiet prevails.

To-day Gov. Garland sent for the Prosecuting Attorney of this circuit, and instructed him to have each one of the parties whose names appear signed to the card in the *Republican* summoned as witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury now in session, and that, if the facts are established as set forth in their statement, the guilty parties will be punished to the full extent of the law, as provided in what is known as the Kuklux act, enacted during the administration of Gov. Clayton, for the suppression of Kuklux.

In addition to this, the Governor will, to-morrow, send a special message to the Legislature, calling attention to this matter, and urging the passage of more stringent laws, if the present statutes are found to be inadequate, in order that every citizen may have the utmost security without fear of molestation of any kind.

The following dispatch was sent to the President to-night:

If there is a White League, or any kindred association in this State I do not know it, and I have asked for those who assert it to be brought before the Grand Jury of this county, now in session, to show the fact, pledging all the power of the Governor to break them up and to punish those that belong to them, and I will call upon the Legislature, now sitting, to pass the most stringent laws to this end.

A. H. GARLAND, Governor of Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District of New-Hampshire assembled at Manchester, N. H. to-day, and nominated unanimously by acclamation, Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, for re-election to Congress. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the action of the State Convention.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE MILITARY IN THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a very careful reading of the statements made by Conservatives and Republicans concerning the recent occurrences in New-Orleans, and a perusal of the speeches made at the meeting in Cooper Institute on Monday evening, and also that made in the Senate by Mr. Schurz, it has seemed to me that in all these speeches facts are assumed as their basis which do not exist, and that unfounded conclusions are drawn which do great injustice to the President, to at least some members of his Cabinet, and to that gallant soldier whose fame should be treasured as a national possession, and who is now in command of the Department of the Gulf. I have not arrived at this opinion hastily, nor without grave consideration, and I shall proceed to state my reasons for it, without political prejudice, for I entertain none in favor of this Administration; but I shall state them with as much judicial fairness as I am capable of.

Without this assumption of facts as the basis of speeches filled with denunciation of the President, but a poor foundation would have been laid for that somewhat wordy and noisy, but modern, eloquence with which Cooper Institute resounded on Monday night. The call for that meeting contained this language: "A legislative body of a sister State, peaceably assembled, has been broken into and dispersed by Federal troops, acting under orders from the President of the United States." It then proceeds to denounce this as a crime unparalleled against the underlying principles of our Government, as it certainly was, if the facts stated in the call were true. The first announcement by the press certainly presented the case substantially in that light; and I was inclined to believe that a great outrage had been committed in the interest of the so-called Republican Party of Louisiana, at the instigation of party leaders. It seemed to me improbable, however, that any unwarrantable interference with the local affairs of that State could have been perpetrated by the orders of the President, for the emphatic language of his last Message on that subject had not been by me forgotten. In that he states that the whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who must act in and direct it, and that, unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime; and that, with the law to support it, it is condemned without hearing, and he earnestly desired, therefore, that all necessity for Executive action in local affairs might become by Congressional action unnecessary and obsolete. In view of these strong expressions, coupled with others which the Message contained, earnestly urging Congress to provide for the painful and threatening state of things then impending in Louisiana and other Southern States, that he might be relieved as far as possible from the necessity of Executive action, it did not seem at all probable that the President would wantonly commit that great crime which he had denounced as such, and of which he was directly accused in the call to which I have referred. It seemed to me, moreover, that men mindful of their duty to their fellow-man, and especially toward one to whom the country owed so much, should have hesitated long—at least until the receipt of full and accurate information, before accusing the highest officer of the Government of an offense so grave that no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt that, if committed, it would be cause of impeachment and degradation from office. It seemed to me, moreover, that when able and trusty men of the Cabinet declined to express opinions because they were waiting for official information to guide them, a decent regard for their position, character, and responsibilities should have led thoughtful men to refrain from calling public indignation meetings until those charged with the duty of advising the President could, upon reliable information, have an opportunity to consider what course should be taken; and whether the action of the military in New-Orleans should be adopted, modified, or repudiated altogether.

This course would not, however, have suited the purposes of those who were the real promoters of the meeting at the Cooper Institute, nor would it have gratified that desire for notoriety dear to the hearts of so many in our midst. The assumption of facts in the call furnished a charge of Republican misrule which could not be answered, and as the facts might change by delay, political capital would be lost unless they should be immediately availed of, and as the charge involved an offense which even the President had stigmatized as a crime, ambitious orators could denounce him without stint and as a man already condemned. Hence, the call as framed was the text on which many changes were rung, and yet, as a careful examination of the facts will show, the statements it contained were in all substantial respects untrue, for it is undeniable, on evidence quite undisputed, that no legislative body of a sister State peaceably assembled was broken into or dispersed by Federal troops; nor is there any proof or reason to suppose that the action of Col. De Trobriand was by order of the President, or that he could have known of such intended action, or of the requirement of Gov. Kellogg, until all was over. Then it was the duty of the President and of his Cabinet to await official and full information before either condemning or approving of the action of his subordinate; for his conduct should only be condemned upon the most careful consideration.

The great question at the outset is—and one upon which all else depends—were the persons occupying the hall into which Col. De Trobriand entered with his soldiers a legislative body peaceably assembled? Clearly, upon the statements of the Conservatives themselves, they were not. A brief outline of facts, carefully gleaned and quite undisputed, I will now present.

The Representatives who assembled in New-Orleans on the 4th inst. were all new members. By the law of Louisiana, it was the duty of the Clerk of the previous House to proceed to the Hall of Representatives, and there take his seat and act as presiding officer of the new House until the newly-elected members should organize by the choice of Speaker. That he might know who were entitled to vote, he was furnished with a roll containing the names of all of the members declared by the Returning Board to have been elected. Whether this board was wisely or unwisely created for that purpose—whether its action was honest or dishonest—is quite immaterial to the present inquiry, for by the law of Louisiana, no name could be called by the Clerk not found on the roll; nor could any person participate as a member in organizing the House unless his name was upon it as furnished by that board. Without some such legal restrictions the grossest outrages might be perpetrated in the organization of a legislative body; for, if persons *claiming* seats, but not *returned* as members, could vote for such a purpose, every attempt to deprive them of seats thereafter would, of course, be not only absurd, but generally impossible. The inflexible rule, therefore—indispensable to the existence of every representative assembly, and, indeed, to representative governments—is that members lawfully returned, and they only, can participate in the organization of a legislative body; and should persons not so entitled forcibly or otherwise intrude themselves therein, expulsion, violent or peaceful as might b necessary, would be the least of their deservings.

Now under this law, with the roll of members delivered to him by the Returning Board in his possession, Mr. Vigers, the old Clerk, proceeded on the 4th inst. to the hall of the House of Representatives, and there took his seat for the purpose of organizing that branch of the Legislature. No person of either party has suggested that he failed or intended to fail in the exact performance of his duty. The roll contained the names of 102 members. It is conceded that of these fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. It is admitted that before assembling in that hall it had been in caucus determined that the Democrats would support Mr. Wiltz for Speaker and the Republicans Mr. Hahn. It was well known that all of the fifty-two Republicans would vote for the latter and the fifty Conservatives for the former, and it was of course well known that if the House was organized by members whose names were on the roll, a Republican Speaker and Republican officers would be elected, for no one has ever pretended that any defection from party of any member was expected or actually occurred. Thus stood the case when these persons entered the hall, and it need not be argued that if the Conservatives, as they are called, expected to prevail in the organization by the election of Speaker and other officers they intended to accomplish this, not by votes of members enrolled, but by force or fraud and in violation of law. That they thus intended the sequel proves.

I will now take the statement of the Conservatives, and of Senator Schurz, for what happened after the Clerk took his seat. They say he called the names of all the members on the roll, and then that a Democratic member moved that Wiltz take the chair as temporary Speaker—that he was declared elected, but not by the Clerk, says the Senator—and that he took the Speaker's chair. Who voted for this man? Who declared him elected? By what authority did he take that seat? It was the duty of the Clerk, on nomination of Speaker by the respective parties, to put the question to the members and declare their votes, and no one else had the shadow of right so to do. He alone could preside until a Speaker should be elected, and he could be elected only by a majority of the members whose names were on the roll, and this election by a majority the Clerk only could determine and declare. No one has had the hardihood to say that Wiltz was elected by such majority, and without such election there could be no organization. Nor was there by the usage of the Louisiana Legislature, or any other, such an officer known as temporary Speaker. This so-called temporary organization was resorted to, as will appear, as a surprise, and for the purpose of declaring five persons, not returned, members. The only organization proper or lawful was a final and permanent one. The truth as to the manner in which this plot was managed was, doubtless, as it is stated by various witnesses of the outrage. While the roll was being called by the old Clerk, a member nominated Wiltz as temporary Speaker, and without a moment's delay he was declared elected, not by the Clerk, says Mr. Schurz, and sprang to and took forcible possession of the Speaker's chair and gavel. There, in defiance of the efforts of the Clerk to proceed and regularly organize the Assembly, Wiltz called upon a Justice present to swear him in. This was done, and then a temporary Clerk was nominated and declared elected, and then, in the same manner, a Sergeant at Arms; and immediately following this, numerous Assistant Sergeants at Arms, who, on being declared elected, opened their coats and displayed badges of office, showing clearly that all this fraud and outrage had been carefully planned and contrived beforehand, and that these Assistant Sergeants were selected, and doubtless armed, with a view to holding violent possession of the House, and of its organization, after the fraud should have been perpetrated. Immediately after this temporary organization, the conspirators—*not a legislative body peaceably, or otherwise, assembled*—proceeded to declare five persons, who had obtained access to the hall, but who had not been returned by the Returning Board, members, and entitled to sit as such. Thus had been accomplished by fraud and violence a great public wrong against the State of Louisiana—subversive of law, of constitutional rights—by means of which, if successful, the legislative power was delivered over to the persons not charged with it as representatives of the people, but who—a minority at the outset—had by fraud and force so added to their numbers as to become a majority. It has been said in the speeches to which I have alluded that it is the right of every legislative body to determine who shall sit as its members. With certain qualifications this is true; but can the persons not lawfully returned as members, but claiming to sit, and whose right is contested, vote as members for the purpose of establishing this right? Take the case we are considering. There were fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats enrolled as members. Five others—Democrats—claimed the right to sit. They must have voted for Wiltz as temporary Speaker, or he could not have had a majority. Nor could they have been declared members without also voting on that question if there had been a lawful organization, for in that event there would have been a majority of Republicans. The proposition that every legislative assembly is to judge of the qualifications of its members, of course, assumes that the persons whose right to sit is in question are not to act or vote as members until a lawfully constituted Assembly has determined that right. This proposition was perverted and misapplied by speakers at the Cooper Institute.

Enough, I think, has been said to establish quite clearly that this body of men was not the Legislature of a sister State peaceably assembled, and I think it will hardly be disputed that if the fifty-two members had forcibly resisted the taking of the Speaker's chair by Wiltz, they would have been justified. They, however, preferred to leave the lawless men, who had thus sought to take from them their rights as representatives, and attempted to do so. In the meantime, by the aid of the five members thus admitted, Wiltz had been declared permanent Speaker, and the other officers were also declared permanent, and efforts were made while this was proceeding by force to compel the Republican members to remain, and some were thus violently detained. This tumult and violence, accompanied by the drawing of knives and pistols, coupled with the confusion outside, induced these Democratic members to call upon Col. De Trobriand for protection, and this he afforded them by an address to persons in the lobby, which, in view of his official character and the force at his command, quieted them; and, with the thanks and amid the cheers of the assembly, he withdrew.

In view of these facts, who will say that this was a legislative body? Who that it had peaceably assembled? It had come into existence by violence and fraud. It had by force and fraud expelled a majority of the lawfully-returned members, and had thus deprived them of all participation in the organization of the house. It was a lawless body forcibly, not peaceably, assembled. It held the Hall of the House of Representatives by violent means, and the five members unlawfully admitted and employed to accomplish this were the instruments by which this scheme had been made effective.

As soon as it could be done, the fifty-two Republican members prepared and signed a protest, stating what had been accomplished, and presented it to Gov. Kellogg for his action. I do not think he took the strictly correct course, though, in dealing with the men who had attempted by the means described to secure the control of the Legislature of a State, honest men will not be overnice in requiring the observance of technicalities. He should, however, in my judgment, have advised these members to take with them the old Clerk, and go again to the House, and direct him again to call the roll of members, with a view to a lawful organization. Had they been resisted in this, he should have employed the force of the State to aid them; and, had this been insufficient, he should then have called upon the military force of the United States to protect the State from domestic violence, for no violence can be more destructive to a State than that which seeks to prevent the meeting and lawful organization of its Legislature. That in such case he would have been strictly correct in making this requirement cannot be doubted, for he may make it when the Legislature cannot be convened, and it clearly cannot be convened when it cannot be organized.

Instead of pursuing this, as I think, strictly regular course, the Governor, as the Legislature could not be convened, called upon Col. De Trobriand to remove from the hall the five members, without whose presence and aid there would have been no pretext for the pretended organization, or for the substantial expulsion of the majority. Under these circumstances, that officer, of course without consultation with the President, removed those persons from the Legislative Hall of the State, but not from a Legislative body of which they were members. It should be borne in mind that when the Governor of a State calls for aid under the provision of the Constitution of the United States, it is generally in an emergency, when delay may be fatal, and the officer called upon may generally, it is submitted, rely upon the requirement of so high an officer as well-founded. Should it prove otherwise, the officer, in a doubtful case, will hardly deserve the censure of his Government, although his act may be disavowed. And in this case the President acting on the advice of wise and prudent counselors like the Secretary of State and of the Treasury and others, may conclude that the case presented by the Governor of Louisiana was not within the Constitution, and even if he should, few honest and peaceful citizens will regret that turbulent and revolutionary men were checked by wholesome, though misapplied force. And, moreover, it should not be forgotten that, situated as our Federal officers were—surrounded by armed White Leaguers, the air filled with threats and rumors of violence and bloodshed, which even the fearless Sheridan avows were, as he believed, imminent—but little time could be taken for deliberation, and the officer commanding would hardly be justified in refusing to act on the requisition of the Governor unless he clearly saw that the action required was unlawful or wholly unnecessary.

My purpose in what I have thus hastily written has been mainly to establish that the statement deliberately put forward that a State Legislature, peacefully assembled, had been wantonly dispersed by orders of the President, is utterly without foundation. Such an act would have been wholly without excuse; indeed, a crime without justification. We have seen that there was no Legislature, but a body of men who had obtained and held their places in a legislative hall by violence and fraud. We have seen also that the President could not have ordered, or, until all was over, have known of, the acts of Col. De Trobriand. To have hastily disapproved of them—without official information of what was done—would have been unjustifiable and a reflection upon that officer. I certainly have no sympathies with Gov. Kellogg, his career or character; nor have I any respect for his judgment or for his purposes. But, at the same time, I cannot believe in the innocence or peaceable purposes of his political opponents, who, no longer since than last September, forcibly overturned his Administration and took control of the State. That their later purpose has been to obtain its control by an exhibition of less force and more chicane, fraud, and management, I do not doubt, and these they have employed, believing, as I suppose, that they were appropriate weapons against what they regarded as the frauds of the Returning Board. But with all this we have nothing to do in determining whether we shall or not condemn the highest officer in the nation for an act performed by his subordinate, upon the requirement of the Governor whom these persons are struggling to overthrow. It will probably appear when the acts and orders of the President are known that his directions to the Federal officer in command have been framed in careful compliance with the Constitution, and in harmony with that strong indisposition, as expressed in his Message, to interfere in the local affairs of a State unless clearly within the law, and in a case of the strongest necessity.

E. W. STOUGHTON.

STRIKE OF HUDSON RIVER ICE MEN.

THEY WANT AN ADVANCE OF FIFTY CENTS PER DAY—ONE THOUSAND MEN IDLE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The ice harvesters all along the river are on a strike. At Catskill last night the Washington and Knickerbocker Ice Companies paid their laborers off at $1 25 per day. The men employed in the ice-house on Rogers Island struck at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and demanded more wages. This morning the men formed in a body and went to the ice-houses of Worich & Kemp and compelled the men there to stop work. Some of them refused, and considerable violence was used. The men then went to the Knickerbocker ice-houses, and their men joined in. The strikers then formed two abreast, numbering about five hundred, and, headed by a military band, marched up and down Main street, with a banner inscribed "One dollar seventy-five per day." They interviewed William B. Slingerland & Co., who were filling Mr. Van Steenbergh's ice-houses, and as this company had been paying $1 50 per day, they did not interfere, but the men employed at the Hamburg ice-houses, between Catskill and Athens, were compelled to join the strikers. At Coxsackie the strike has become general, but the men are understood to be willing to resume work for $1 50 per day. At Athens the men continued work this afternoon, but threaten to strike to-morrow. The strikers between Catskill and Coxsackie now number about one thousand men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The strike which commenced here yesterday among the employes of the Knickerbocker Ice Company has extended down the river as far as Catskill. Over one thousand men refuse to work for $1 and $1 25, demanding $1 75. A similar outbreak will inevitably occur to-morrow at Schodack and Coeymans.

THE TAMMANY CONTESTANTS.

The contestants for seats in the Tammany General Committee from the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts and Twenty-third Ward, have all been heard by the Committee on Organization, which is preparing a report. Although strong evidence that the most flagrant frauds were perpetrated at the primary election has been submitted to the committee, there is no doubt but that all the delegates whose election is certified to by the inspectors will be recognized, except in a very few instances where non-residence in a district has been undeniably proved. The exceptions are in the cases of delegates elect in the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Districts, and it is also likely that a delegate on the regular ticket in the First district will be thrown out. The contestants will be allowed to appear before the General Committee to state their case when the Committee on Organization makes its report.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE AWKWARD SITUATION OF MR. SCHUMAKER.

HE IS PROVED, AS THE TESTIMONY NOW STANDS, TO HAVE COMMITTED PERJURY—TESTIMONY OF HIS OWN CERTIFICATES AND CHECKS SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF MONEYS HE SWORE HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT—THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE—MR. DONN PIATT—THE PAYMENTS TO SAMUEL A. HATCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Pacific Mail investigation to-day confirmed the testimony of yesterday, showing that John G. Schumaker drew the one hundred thousand dollars on the checks which passed through Jay Cooke's bank. The certificates of deposit, which were telegraphed for yesterday, arrived this morning; and Mr. Corson was again put on the stand to explain them. They tell for themselves the whole story. Whether Mr. Schumaker personally presented the checks of the Brooklyn Trust Company at Cooke's bank is not certain; but it makes a very little difference. The checks indorsed by him were placed in the bank, $10,000 in cash were paid, and a certificate of deposit for $90,000 was made in the name of Mr. Schumaker, and to his credit. This certificate was indorsed by him, and $30,000 was paid in cash by the bank, and a new certificate of deposit for $60,000 was issued in Schumaker's name, and to his credit. On the back of this certificate Mr. Schumaker's name was indorsed twice. The first indorsement is to a receipt of $15,000 on the certificate; the second receipt is in blank, and covers the payment of the balance of the $45,000. The receipt which Mr. Schumaker signed upon the second certificate shows conclusively that he received personally the $15,000. It is possible, of course, that the remainder of the money might have been paid into some other person's hands, but appearances are wholly against that theory. In any event Mr. Schumaker knows all about the collection of the $100,000, and he swore point blank the other day that he had no knowledge on that subject. He stated to the committee, in the most positive terms, that he had told them every fact within his knowledge about the disposition of the $275,000 which he received from Irwin. In regard to the $100,000 his testimony shows no qualification. He did not say that, according to the best of his recollection, he knew nothing of the collection of the two checks, but he stated it absolutely as fact. He will be called again in his own behalf. But what possible defense against the charge of perjury can be made by him is beyond comprehension. As the evidence now stands, he has sworn falsely, and is also under the imputation of having retained all the money for himself. There already begins to be talk of his expulsion from the House. Of course, no action will be taken by the committee in this particular till all the testimony in his case has been received.

There have been summoned as witnesses for to-morrow Dr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, who is credited, in floating rumors, with the receipt of $28,000; Gardiner Hubbard, known as the Hubbard telegraph man, and Mr. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, who was once Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The habeas corpus case in behalf of Mr. Irwin will be heard to-morrow.

The committee has decided that in the case of Donn Piatt they will make no departure from the course pursued with other witnesses, and if he is anxious to present for himself a clean record, as he professes, he must voluntarily disclose the name of the person whom he says took up the note, and also show how he obtained the means with which to pay it. He said before the committee that he was in great financial distress at the time he borrowed the money, and if he had money of his own three months afterward to repay the loan, in order to give himself a clear record, he must show how he obtained it. Mr. Piatt seems very anxious to appear right in this matter, and the committee will give him every opportunity which he can desire.

Mr. Irwin says: "The $4,000 check referred to in the testimony of Capron and Fant was paid to Samuel A. Hatch, unless I am very much mistaken. It certainly was not paid to me. The committee has had ample notice of the existence of Samuel A. Hatch, of payments to him, both in March and May, 1872, and of Rufus Hatch's connection therewith. See 'Side-Lever's' letter of Jan. 2, 1875, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

THE COMMITTEE CONTINUES ITS INVESTIGATIONS.

IRWIN'S CALIFORNIA BANK ACCOUNT—THE WHOLE OF THE $225,000 CHECK ACCOUNTED FOR—HERSEY RE-EXAMINED—HE SATISFACTORILY ACCOUNTS FOR HIS SPENDINGS—OTHER TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—On the resumption of the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee announced that he had received from the Bank of California a transcript of Richard B. Irwin's account with that institution from Jan. 5, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1873. Mr. Dawes said it showed that Irwin was credited with $101,000 June 6, 1872. This, he said, corroborated Abert's testimony that Irwin took with him to California, May 27, $100,000, which, together with $106,500, disbursed by Abert, and $18,500, returned to Irwin's credit here, accounts for the whole of the $225,000 check previously received by Abert from Irwin.

The Cashier of the Bank of California also furnished information that the draft drawn by Lees & Waller, Feb. 17, for $13,000, gold, was paid March 11, 1872, indorsed by Eldridge & Irwin.

Lewis J. Davis, of the banking firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., being recalled, testified that William S. King had no account with them prior to July, 1873.

John G. Hersey, an Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, was then closely examined at great length in regard to the $11,000 which he received from Irwin. He produced his bank-book, showing that he deposited, up to July, 1872, $9,750, and swore that he used the entire sum of $11,000 for his own benefit, and gave no part of it to any one, except $500 to his sister and $1,500 to his wife. He expended about $1,000 for furniture, &c., paid debts which he estimated at $1,500 to $2,000, bought two Government bonds which cost $2,750, lost $1,500 in a pork speculation, and paid $3,750 for $5,000 stock of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company. Witness swore positively that he made no agreement whatever in relation to the $11,000. Knew that he would receive it one day before it was given to him. Was surprised at the largeness of the amount; attributed it to personal friendship for him. Had, at the request of Irwin, watched and reported the movements of Col. Bee, who was then working against the Pacific Mail subsidy. Performed no other service for Irwin. Never made any suggestion that he could control any member's vote or keep any member away. Did not claim to have any influence with any member, and never attempted to influence any, and neither gave nor lent any portion of this money to any member of Congress; in short, the money received by him was a present, a gratuity.

Gen. Halberte Paine then corroborated Hersey's testimony as to the latter's purchase of the Railway Construction Company's stock. Gen. Paine had no suspicion whatever of how the money was received by Hersey; cautioned him against the risk he ran in purchasing stock of this character; but Hersey had made up his mind that he wanted it, and Paine accordingly sold him what he wanted, payable in installments, as called for by the company.

On the conclusion of Mr. Paine's testimony, the committee unanimously expressed themselves satisfied that Hersey had told the truth in saying that he received and used all the money for his own personal benefit.

John M. Carson, book-keeper of Jay Cooke & Co. in 1872, being recalled, produced the original certificates of deposit which were in question recently. The first was issued June 3, 1872, to John G. Schumaker, payable to his own order, for $90,000, and was taken up upon his indorsement, June 5, by payment of $30,000 in cash and the issuance of a new certificate for $60,000, payable also to his order. This latter certificate was indorsed as follows: "Received $15,000, June 6, 1872—J. G. Schumaker;" and also, "Balance paid June 7, 1872—John G. Schumaker."

John Sherman, Jr., testified that he was Acting Paying Teller of Jay Cooke & Co. in June, 1872. These two certificates of deposit were filled in by him by order of Mr. Tenny, the general manager of the banking-house. Witness thinks he paid out the money for the two $15,000 checks on the Marine Bank, which were cashed by Jay Cooke & Co. Never knew Schumaker. Don't know to whom the money was paid for these checks bearing the indorsement of John G. Schumaker. They were probably cashed by him on the authority of the initials of Henry D. Cooke.

Adjourned.

TROUBLE STILL BREWING.

MR. RUSSELL SAGE DECLINES TO RETURN TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND IS REQUESTED TO RECONSIDER—THE MEETING OF YESTERDAY UNIMPORTANT.

The Pacific Mail Directors were more than usually reticent yesterday. Each professed entire ignorance of anything "of public interest" regarding the company. Even Mr. Rufus Hatch was uncommunicative regarding the wrong committed by those who undertook to assail him. He appeared pleasant and smiling until he caught a glimpse of the waiting representative of THE TIMES. Then he began a pantomime which was exceedingly amusing, in view of the fact that it was evidently intended for the sole purpose of impressing the new visitor. He marched up and down inside the railing with the stride of an opera bouffe warrior, slinging his clenched fist up and down, shaking his head threateningly, and muttering denunciations upon some unknown persons whom he denounced as a pack of thieves. Then advancing to one of the book-keepers he thrust his fist in his face and shouted "Let them try it on! I'll show them!" The gentleman so rudely addressed begged Mr. Hatch to restrain himself. Thereupon the Managing Director strode defiantly away, saying, "I'm keeping my temper; but I am not through with them yet. I have the books and papers of the Pacific Mail Company in my possession, and there they shall stay And I'll stay here, too." Then taking the arm of Mr. Clark Bell, the lawyer, he entered into earnest consultation with him, and the two shortly left the building and went to the office of Mr. Russell Sage, both returning to the Pacific Mail offices, where they were closeted a large portion of the afternoon.

The Board of Directors met at 1:30 o'clock, and continued in session an hour. Mr. Sage sent in a letter declining the post of Director, to which he was elected on Monday, for the reasons set forth in his letter of resignation a few weeks ago. It was resolved to return it to him with a request that he keep the matter in abeyance for a few days, which was subsequently done. The other business before the meeting was refused for publication on the ground that it was of no importance. After the meeting a strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Sage to induce him to accept the directorship, but so far without result. Mr. Sage gave it out indirectly that he is determined not to withdraw his letter; but the common opinion was that he will eventually be prevailed upon.

Neither Mr. Guion nor Mr. Alexandre would commit himself on the subject of Mr. Whipple's statement. The former had not read it and the latter knew nothing more than he had seen in the papers. He could not say whether any action would be taken by the board respecting the charges made therein, and Mr. Guion afterward asserted that the subject had not been mentioned at the meeting. A great deal of fun was made by outsiders yesterday over the "yaller-dog" clause. Men amused themselves in guessing what Mr. Bergh would do should Mr. Hatch kick a "yaller" dog into the dock, and they wondered why Mr. Hatch's antipathies were directed against yaller dogs more than dogs of any other color.

SUSPENSION OF A PHILADELPHIA DRY-GOODS FIRM.

DAWSON, JUDD & CO. IN BANKRUPTCY—THE LOSSES TO FALL PRINCIPALLY ON NEW-YORK FIRMS—CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—It was rumored on the street to-day that a prominent firm in the wholesale dry-goods business had failed, and inquiry elicited the fact that Dawson, Judd & Co., for eight years engaged in business on Chestnut street, above Sixth, had suspended. The head of the firm, being called upon, stated that the house had been compelled to suspend on account of many adverse circumstances, encountered within the past three months especially, and the monetary stringency that was experienced subsequent to the panic. The firm was started upon $80,000 capital, and they have done an annual business of $600,000. Their trade is jobbing solely in imported dress goods, and most of their transactions have been conducted through New-York houses, although some firms in this city are involved. Their liabilities amount to two hundred thousand dollars, and it is believed their assets will not reach over fifty thousand, the loss falling principally on A. T. Stewart & Co., and about a dozen other firms in New-York. They contracted many bad debts, most of them being in the West, and in their desire to recover they continued business by the assistance of note-shavers. An instance of their reverses is found in the fluctuations of prices last Spring. Goods which had been selling for sixty-one cents, gold, were purchased by them for thirty-nine cents, and before a box had been sold, a still further decline to thirty-two cents took place in the market. This fall in prices, combined with many failures in the West, in which they were interested, compelled them to take the course adopted. Their business generally yields a gross profit of twelve per cent.; for last season, however, it has only been six and a half. Everybody has been surprised by the failure, for within the past two months $150,000 has been liquidated by the firm, and nothing material purchased. It is claimed that they should have suspended some time ago, in order to make a better exhibit, but the creditors are very leniently disposed, and the firm will retain nothing, but make an honorable settlement. It is possible, therefore, that an extension will be granted, though no proposition of this kind will be made by Mr. Dawson. A prominent commercial agent, speaking of the failure, informed me that this is the first of an anticipated series of suspensions. A very large amount of paper matures about this time, and being the dull season it is supposed that many of the weak ones will succumb, but the ordeal must soon be past, and the above mentioned authority believes that those concerns which can withhold the shock until the 1st of March will be beyond all danger.

A FOOLISH ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.

MR. BEECHER REQUESTED TO CASH A CHECK FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

On Tuesday evening a shabbily-dressed man rang the door-bell of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's house, No. 124 Columbia street, Brooklyn, and handed to the servant a sealed package addressed to Mr. Beecher, which contained the following letter and check:

REV. SIR: Please give bearer change of inclosed check on Scranton City Bank. By so doing you will oblige me very much, as I have not bills to give him instead, to assist him in burying his dear aged mother, who died this morning. He is in great trouble at the loss of his dear mother. He is a particular friend of mine and a well-wisher of you and yours, and one *of your faithful flock*. Hoping, Rev. Sir, you will oblige me by doing me this favor, I am, Rev. Sir, yours, truly, OTTO VIEWIG.

THE CHECK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 7, 1875.

The Scranton City Bank, Scranton, Penn., pay to the order of S. Stern & Co. two hundred dollars, $200. ALBERT R. HARRIS.

[Indorsed, S. Stern Brothers, Otto Viewig, Jan. 9, 1875.]

Mr. Beecher on reading the letter perceived the nature of the communication, but kept the man who brought it in conversation while Mr. William C. Beecher, one of his sons, summoned, by means of a wire in the house connecting it with the American District Telegraph Company in Montague street, a couple of officers. On the arrival of the officers the would-be swindler, who said his name was Harris, was given in custody. While being taken to the First Precinct Station-house Harris managed to escape from the officers, but was retaken after a short chase. The Police made no report of the matter until this morning, when Harris was taken before Justice Walsh. Mr. William Beecher made a complaint against the prisoner and he was held for examination. The examination is set down for Saturday. Harris said he resided in Thirty-fifth street, New-York; that the letter was given him by another man, and that he did not know of its contents.

At a late hour last evening Officer Coddington arrested William A. Eddie, bookkeeper for Eddie Bros., dealers in perfumery, at No. 452 Broadway, New-York, on a charge of being implicated in the attempt to swindle Mr. Beecher. The warrant upon which Mr. Eddie was arrested was issued by Justice Walsh. When Harris was taken to court yesterday he said that the letter had been given him by Eddie. The name was not made public at the time, nor until Eddie's arrest was effected, last evening. Harris is a porter, employed in the store where William A. Eddie is engaged as book-keeper, and claims that he knew nothing of the contents of the letter. Mr. Eddie, who was locked up last night in the First Precinct Station-house, denies all knowledge of the matter. He will be taken before Justice Walsh this morning.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

CONVENTION OF THE ROWING ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGES.

HAMILTON, BROWN, AMHERST, AND UNION ADMITTED—THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED THE REGATTA COMMITTEE BY NEW-LONDON AND SARATOGA—JULY 14 DECIDED UPON AS THE DATE, AND SARATOGA LAKE RECOMMENDED AS THE PLACE FOR HOLDING THIS YEAR'S REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—The fifth annual Convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, was held at the Allyn House to-day. The meeting was called to order by Vice President R. H. Dana, of Harvard, in the absence of the President, Mr. J. H. Southard, of Cornell. The Secretary, Mr. J. K. Rees, of Columbia, called the roll, the following delegates responding: Columbia, E. S. Rapallo, J. K. Rees; Cornell, Charles Harmon, A. M. Ensign; Dartmouth, S. B. Wiggin, John Foster; Harvard, F. S. Van Duzer, S. D. Warren, Jr.; Trinity, Joseph Buffington, W. J. Roberts; Williams, F. Johnston, Charles Gilbert; Yale, C. H. Ferry, R. J. Cook; Princeton, A. Alexander, B. Nicoll; Wesleyan, W. H. Downs, H. C. Heermans. Subsequently admitted—Amherst, R. M. Smith, G. M. Cloak; Brown, S. J. Bradbury, Francis Lawton, Jr.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary read applications for membership to the association from the following colleges: Amherst, Brown, Union, New-York, Rutgers, and Hamilton.

Mr. Van Duzer, of Harvard, moved that Amherst and Brown, having been members of the association, be readmitted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ferry, of Yale.

Mr. Gunster, of Williams, offered as an amendment that the other four colleges be included.

Mr. Roberts, of Trinity, objected to an increase of membership, fearing that the association would become too unwieldy.

Mr. Ensign, of Cornell, suggested that Brown and Amherst had no more rights or claims than either of the new applicants.

It was here discovered that Mr. Gunster, who offered the amendment, had no voice, not being a delegate. Mr. Gunster was under the impression that his position as Secretary entitled him to speak. This not having been conceded the motion stood as originally stated. On being put to a vote it was decided to admit Amherst and Brown with permission to speak in the convention, but depriving them under the constitution of the privilege of voting.

The applications of the Union, New-York, Rutgers, and Hamilton Colleges were then put to a vote, with an unfavorable result.

A committee to nominate officers was then appointed by the Chair, as follows: Wiggin, of Dartmouth; Heermans, of Wesleyan, and Van Duzer, of Harvard.

While this committee was out, Commodore J. M. Ferguson and Vice Commodore Hockley, of the Schuylkill Navy, were admitted by request. The Commodore asked permission to address the convention, which being granted he proceeded to extend a cordial invitation to the Association to hold the regatta of 1876 on the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, and hoped the association would consider the advisability of sending crews to the projected international College race, included in the programme of the Centennial celebration. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Schuylkill Navy for the courteous invitation extended.

The Committee on Nominations then reported the following ticket:

President—W. J. Roberts, Trinity.
Vice President—E. S. Rapallo, Columbia.
Secretary—B. Nicoll, Princeton.
Treasurer—John Foster, Dartmouth.

The gentlemen nominated were unanimously elected. Mr. Nicoll, however, declined, and Mr. A. M. Ensign, of Cornell, was elected in his stead.

A motion of Mr. Warren, of Harvard, that the vote on the privileges of Amherst and Brown be reconsidered, was carried, whereupon Mr. Cloak, of Amherst, addressed the meeting. As he progressed in pressing the rights of his college in the matter, he indulged in a rather sarcastic strain, which brought Mr. Rees, of Columbia, to his feet, calling the Amherst man to order. The point of order was not sustained by the Chair, and Mr. Cloak continued and evidently impressed the convention unfavorably, as was proved in the subsequent discussion and vote.

Mr. Terry, of Yale, moved for a separate vote, which the Chairman decided out of order, the original question being then before the House.

This point being disposed of, the case of Brown was again taken up, and the full privileges of the convention, including the right to vote, were granted to Brown University.

The case of Amherst was then submitted, and was now strongly opposed on the ground that not having been represented at the last college regatta doubts were entertained as to their intentions, and the general opinion appeared to be that it would be unfair to permit any college to influence the regatta business in the selection of the course or management.

Amherst then took exception under the following resolution adopted at the convention of 1874:

Resolved, That the constitution be amended, all rules to the contrary being rescinded, to the effect that any college not represented in any regatta shall not be considered a member of this association, or have any vote in its convention.

The Amherst delegate wished to prove that the meaning of the word any was not to be used in a general form, but his arguments were considerably damaged by the remarks of Mr. Ferry, of Yale, who pointed out the fact that the amendment quoted was offered by Mr. Whitridge at the last convention.

After a spirited debate the Amherst matter was put to vote, which resulted in a defeat of 7 to 3 out of ten votes cast, all but Harvard, Williams, and Brown voting in the negative.

The convention then adjourned, and met again at 2 P. M.

The first motion brought before the convention after recess was the reconsideration of the vote excluding Union College, which, after some argument, was carried, and Union College was admitted to membership.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote excluding Hamilton College, which, being put, resulted in a tie.

The Chairman claimed the right to cast the deciding vote, which was objected to, and a vote having been taken upon the rule the house sustained the Chair. One of the delegates here requested permission to change his vote in favor of the question, and Hamilton College was also admitted to membership. The delegates of Union and Hamilton were then admitted to the convention. Their names are: Union—F. B. Harris, B. Brockelmann; Hamilton—R. T. Holbrook, J. M. Elliot.

Mr. Ferry, of Yale, then offered the following amendment to the constitution: "That section 1 shall read: The name of the association shall be A (instead of The) Rowing Association of American Colleges." After some debate the amendment, with the consent of the seconder, was withdrawn.

Mr. Van Duzer, of Harvard, moved that amendments to the constitution be deferred until the regular annual meeting in April, and that only amendment to the regatta rules be in order at this meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Ferry, of Yale, then offered a long series of amendments to the laws of boat-racing of the association, which were adopted and ordered to be printed.

The convention then decided upon Wednesday, July 14, as the regatta day. A motion to hold the race at 10 A. M. was laid on the table.

Mr. Rapallo, of Columbia, moved that the courtesies of the floor be extended to such committees as might be present to make propositions and the association to hold in their localities.

Mayor Waller, of New-London, accepted the invitation, and recited the inducements which the citizens of New-London had charged him to offer. They included free transportation to New-London, and defraying wholly or in part the board bills of the crews while in training. This proposition was, however, modified afterward by providing that the expenses per man should not exceed $5. A regatta ball and suitable prizes were also offered.

A call was then made for the Saratoga Rowing Association, whose representatives proposed in brief to do as well as they had done last year.

The committees appointed to solicit the college regatta were as follows: From New-London, Mayor Thomas M. Waller, M. W. Bacon, John A. Tibbetts, W. S. Chappell; Saratoga Rowing Association, President George L. Ames, B. F. Judson, R. H. Southgate, L. H. Cramer, W. A. Hamilton.

The convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and closed its doors to deliberate upon the choice. When the caucus was finished the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Rapallo, of Columbia, offered the following resolution:

The Committee of the Whole recommend that the Rowing Association of American Colleges do agree to accept Saratoga Lake as a regatta ground for 1875, provided that the Saratoga Rowing Association agree to the conditions which the Regatta Committee of said Rowing Association of American Colleges shall impose, with bonds of forfeiture on the part of the said Saratoga Rowing Association for the proper performance of said conditions, and that the Regatta Committee of the Rowing Association of American Colleges be empowered by the said Rowing Association of American Colleges to take action in the matter. Said committee to report at the annual meeting of the association on the first Wednesday in April, 1875.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 5 to 5, the Chair giving the deciding vote.

EVENING SESSION—ARRANGING FOR THE COMING CONTEST—ELECTION OF THE REGATTA COMMITTEE—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—The convention was again called to order at 7:30 P. M. Mr. Ferry, of Yale, moved that the regatta course be buoyed off separately for each crew. Mr. Van Duzer, of Harvard, moved as an amendment that the boats carry coxswains. The amendment was carried by a vote of 6 yeas against 4 nays. After much argument for and against the adoption of the coxswain motion, the original motion was put to vote and carried as amended. Mr. Ferry moved that the regatta course be buoyed off, the flags not to be over one-eighth of a mile apart, and that the Regatta Committee be a committee on qualification; carried. Mr. Cook, of Yale, seconded by Cornell, moved that crews have the privilege of rowing without coxswains; carried. Mr. Ferry, of Yale, moved that two gentlemen of experience in rowing, not connected with any college, be elected at the April meeting, who, if the judges are not able to decide the race, may act as witnesses secondary to the judges; carried. Mr. Cook, of Yale, moved that each college have the privilege of appointing one judge; carried. Mr. Ferry, of Yale, moved to make the annual assessment upon each member of the association twenty-five dollars, and that the association offer two sets of flags—one set for the University race, and one for the freshmen race. Also that a flag be provided for the single-scull race.

Mr. Warren, of Harvard, moved to elect the Regatta Committee. The motion was carried, and the election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: J. E. Eustes, Wesleyan, '74; J. C. Drayton, Princeton, '73; C. H. Ferry, Yale, '72.

Mr. Ferry, of Yale, seconded by Rees, of Columbia, moved that the boats carry numbers on their bows during the race; carried. He also moved that cups be accepted as prizes from the citizens of the place which may be decided upon for rowing the race. The convention then adjourned to meet at the Massasoit House, Springfield, in April.

SUING FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, the suit of John Brennan against Herman Goldstein was brought to trial. The suit grows out of a robbery of jewelry amounting to $24,300 from the plaintiff. A portion of the stolen property, it is claimed on behalf of plaintiff, had been traced to the possession of defendant, and on this ground plaintiff seeks to enforce a claim for the whole value of the property. The case is still on trial.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

There's a charm about thee, maiden,
Which I cannot well define;
And I sometimes think it lieth
In that fragrant breath of thine,
In those teeth so white and pretty,
Which with SOZODONT do shine.

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MARRIED.

LOVETT—BOGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D., GEORGE S. LOVETT, of Washington, D. C., and EMELINE DORR, daughter of Rear Admiral Boggs, United States Navy.

MOLLESON—ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, GEORGE P. MOLLESON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY B., youngest daughter of the late Robert Roberts, of this City. No cards.

UHLER—UNDERWOOD.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Twitchell, G. FRANK UHLER, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Underwood.

DIED.

ALTHAUSE.—At Seaford, Long Island, Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, JOHN G., youngest son of William H. and Sarah Ann Althause, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 8 days.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 14, from Jerusalem Meeting-house, at 2 P. M. Conveyance at South Oyster Bay on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from South 8th st., Brooklyn.

ANDRUSS.—In Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., after much suffering, JULIA A. JONES, widow of the late George W. Andruss, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Stephen's (P. E.) Church, Clinton av., Newark, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BERGEN.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, MICHAEL BERGEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, BENJAMIN C. BOWNE, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of David T. Willets, No. 80 Columbia Heights, on Fifth day, Thursday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, at the residence of her son, John I. Brooks, ADELINE C., wife of Charles E. Brooks, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 15th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, Washingtonville, Orange County, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

CHAPEL.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 12, EDWARD ROYAL, only son of Edward R. and Hattie A. Chapel, aged 7 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Friday, Jan. 15, at the residence of his grandparents, No. 79 1st place, Brooklyn, at 1:30 o'clock.

CLAPP.—At Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., HENRY WELLS CLAPP, son of Julia F. and the late Henry B. Clapp.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLEVELAND.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, Mrs. GERTRUDE M., widow of the late Newcomb Cleveland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 16 West 29th st., at 8:30 o'clock, on Friday morning, 15th inst. Remains will be taken to Albany Rural Cemetery for interment.

COLES.—In Brooklyn, on the 12th inst., after a short illness, CLARISSA ANN COLES.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, William H. Coles, No. 232 Warren street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRIFFIN.—At White Plains, on Second day, First month, 11th, of apoplexy, HANNAH T. GRIFFIN, wife of Daniel Griffin, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Fifth day, First month, 14th, at 11 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains for the 8:30 A. M. train from New-York.

HUSSON.—In this City, suddenly, on the 13th inst., EDMOND HUSSON, aged 41 years and 12 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LESTER.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH H. LESTER, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Clinton st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Norwich and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

MEAD.—On Third Day, First Month, 12th, ASENATH MEAD, in the 81st year of her age. For over forty years a faithful and beloved member of the family of her nephew, the late Robert M. Stratton.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 16th st. and Rutherford place, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MELLIS.—On Monday, Jan. 11, 1875, Mrs. ELIZABETH MELLIS, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, Charles Cumberson, No. 93 South 6th st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary A. White, JEMIMA H. SLOTE, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at No. 117 East 60th st., on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M.

STEBBINS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, MARY, wife of W. E. M. Stebbins, aged 24 years.

TERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 11, ANNA TERRY, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. M. Kenny, No. 110 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At "Swains," Allegany County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ADDIE DAY, wife of Charles Van Nostrand, and daughter of the late Samuel S. and Mary Day.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

VAN DYKE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, MARGARET EMMANS VAN DYKE, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from the Reformed Church, Flatlands, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 13th inst., ANNA C., daughter of the late James O. Ward.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, George E. Ward, No. 272 Ryerson st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISWALL.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., after a short illness, ELOISE ROOME, daughter of the late Samuel Wiswall.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held at the Club-house, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers, and such other business as may come before it. Polls open from 6:30 to 9:30 o'clock P. M.

By order. GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 6 and 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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THE ROAD.

A fortnightly, part contents, number one: New-York and Her Water-ways West, English Engineers and the Locomotive Brotherhood, Soft and Hard Coal Trade of Pennsylvania, Sign-board for Investors in Shares and Bonds, Successful Carriers of Anthracite Coal, Enormous Profits of a Fast Freight Line, California and Texas Construction Company's Report, Texas and Pacific Railway Company's "Credit Mobilier," Grain and Coal, New-York Central and Reading Roads, Union Pacific Railway Cost, Location, and Contracts, New Railroad from New-York to Philadelphia.

Two dollars per year; single copies, 10 cents.
THOMAS S. FERNON, Editor, No. 52 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets THIS EVENING at Krom's Hotel, 33d st. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

THE SEASON—THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

A WRETCHED CHRISTMAS—COUNT DE WALDECK'S STORY—A HOPEFUL CENTENARIAN—SARDOU'S MISFORTUNES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

That wise and experienced person known as "the oldest resident" would have to search his memories closely to find a worse day than that of Christmas and of Saturday. There was a bitter cold wind, with rain, hail, sleet, and snow, and, as the sewers were blocked up with snow, there was four inches of water upon the streets. Every person that ventured out came in wet to the skin and with wet feet, for the strong wind made it impossible to carry umbrellas. The poor people who had just opened their *baraques*, and who were hoping for large receipts upon the opening day, had to close in despair long before evening came. The loss that this inflicts is greatly to be deplored, but there is no help for it. Yesterday the weather was a little better, but it was yet too bad for the children, and they were, for sanitary reasons, deprived of their usual Sunday tour about the booths. Everything goes to show that the toy trade will be very small this year, and when we remember how many persons are depending upon that trade for their annual incomes and their daily bread, it must be regarded as a great misfortune. There is very little hope of improvement in the weather, I fear, for the observatory people have warned us against looking for pleasant weather before the second week of January.

"THE OLDEST INHABITANT."

As I have mentioned the "oldest resident," I may as well say more about him, for in Paris there is very little difficulty in fixing him. It is the Comte de Waldeck, now in his one hundred and eleventh year, and looking as if destined to live to a ripe old age. He celebrated his one hundred and tenth birthday not long ago, and on hearing of it a joker in the life insurance business went to him to induce him to take out an endowment policy on his life. The Count took it quite seriously, studied the matter carefully, and thought that he might try it next year. Three years ago I mentioned M. De Waldeck in connection with the project of a new theatre near the Madeleine, he having applied for the position of Director, although he would be about one hundred and fifteen years of age if he lives to see the building completed. He still wants the place, as he was Director of a theatre bearing the name proposed under the first Republic. I saw the old man coming down the Rue des Martyrs the other day, and thought him looking remarkably well. On the Empress' birthday he sent her a bouquet, saying in a note that he was in the world before the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was an officer under Napoleon, and was wounded at Austerlitz, if I remember rightly. During the reign of terror he was, like Sieyes, "occupied in living," no easy thing when one had the title of Count, and when there was a permanent guillotine on the Place de la Concorde; but he succeeded by becoming a purveyor of public amusements. He said the other day that there was only one thing pertaining to that time that he now regretted—the costumes of the women. There is nothing, he thinks, which shows off the female form so well as the dresses worn under the Directory, and one may add, or so much of it. There is no doubt about Count De Waldeck's age, I am told, he having authentic documents; and the records of the Army show that he must be considerably over a century.

AN IMMINENT INUNDATION.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow during the past ten days we are threatened with another inundation. As the snow melts upon the mountains it swells the streams, and we are informed that a large volume of water is rapidly coming down upon us. The Seine is already so high that the small passenger steamers called the *bateaux-mouches*, or "fly-boats," have been unable to pass under the bridges. From the Vosges we hear that a number of persons have been lost in the snow, a fact which seems almost incredible to an American, considering the smallness of these mountains and the comparatively small quantity of snow. Day before yesterday two hunters were lost, their dog coming home for help; but on arriving at the spot where the faithful animal had left them they were not to be found. There were signs, however, that they had rolled into a ravine filled with snow, and it was resolved to leave their bodies there until they were disclosed by a thaw. In the Pyrenees many lives have been lost. The mountain passes are completely blocked up; it is impossible to travel through them, and all military operations have been stopped. We are now fourteen days without our Madrid mails. The newspaper correspondents who are following the operations upon the frontier are all blocked up in Hendaye, and as a natural consequence they send off the most startling messages, and get themselves terribly excited over stories that have grown up by repetition from a single word. One London correspondent sent a dispatch saying that Espartero was dead, that Serrano had gone back to Madrid, and that a revolution had broken out in Madrid, all of which greatly agitated Hendaye. In reply we get from Madrid that "executions continue daily for insubordination in the Carlist ranks," a dispatch that is evidently kept on hand for use when there is no news of any sort from the Carlist Army.

SARDOU'S MISFORTUNES.

Victorien Sardou is a great sufferer at this moment, and I feel bound to speak of his sad case in order to enlist for him the pity and sympathy of the entire American people. He has a complication of misfortunes. First, he insisted upon having "L'Oncle Sam" brought out again at the Vaudeville, and for many purposes. He is delighted to think that he can annoy Americans, who ought to have paid him more money; he wants to keep his name before the public by having a drama at two theatres at least; and, with an eye to business, he wanted the receipts of two theatres. Hence, he told the Director of the Vaudeville that he must give "Uncle Sam" again, while he (Sardou) was writing another piece. It was put on the stage and taken off again in a few days, because nobody went to see it except with a free ticket. Then they had a most brilliant idea to make it succeed. In the saloon scene they introduced a band of Hungarian musicians, the same I saw playing in a small beer-garden in Pesth last year. As this did not make "Uncle Sam" a success it was withdrawn, after causing considerable loss to the Director. But this is a minor trouble compared with the other. A short time since appeared "La Haine," the *chef d'œuvre* of the dramatist, and the "greatest work yet written by Sardou." He himself wrote an article for the *Figaro*, covering an entire page, to tell how the idea came into his mind, and with what genius he had worked out the details. "La Haine" appeared, and the journals pronounced it a "great work." The second night the public were admitted, and every one was shocked. It was found a bloody drama, the stage being covered with dead bodies, and based upon a story that had no sort of interest for the Parisians. In a few days' time the house was empty, and Offenbach had to beg the author to relieve him of this incubus. He wrote to Sardou that the play was crushing him, and has just received the following egotistical and astonishing reply:

> PARIS, Dec. 26, 1874.
>
> MY DEAR FRIEND: What I hear about "La Haine" is very sad. If one had predicted to us that a piece written with so much care, so much love and conviction—received by its interpreters with so much enthusiasm—mounted by you with so great art and taste—applauded the first evening, and seeing the uncommon thing of the artists recalled after each act—and receiving the next day the approbation of nearly the entire press—that this piece, at the twenty-fifth representation, would not secure receipts enough to cover expenses, neither you nor I would have believed it. But, however, this is what has happened. I have too much pride in my work to allow it to drag along to receipts unworthy of it. And I love you too well to associate you any longer with its unjust destiny. In mercy, then, I ask you to stop the representation of "La Haine," and to reassure the spectators who do not find this drama in prose *amusing enough, (assez amusante,)* by telling them from me that I shall not write another. Affectionately yours,
>
> VICTORIEN SARDOU.

Some of the journals are very severe upon M. Sardou for thinking more of his receipts than he does of his literary reputation, and all find this a most astounding letter. Of late Sardou has been solely occupied with money-making, and his pieces have been designed to catch the public at the moment. But he has had a lesson that will probably serve him for a time, and I only hope that he will keep his promise to write no more.

THE WAR IN SPAIN—GOSSIP FROM HENDAYE.

CARLIST WRECKERS—THE WEATHER'S VARIATIONS—MAINTENANCE OF THE STATU QUO—HOW A GERMAN BRIG WAS CAPTURED BY CARLISTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Christmas Day, 1874.

A heavy engagement has been taking place here since 8 o'clock this morning, but Mars has had nothing to do with the contest to-day, the battle having been between Jupiter, Pluvius, and our old friend Sol, who for nearly three weeks has persisted in hiding his face from the good people of Hendaye. About 8:30 he commenced to argue the point with the deity who reigns supreme in cloudland, pointing out that it was but fair he should look down upon us for a few hours on Christmas Day. Jupiter did not see the force of the argument for some time, however, for he persisted in reminding his antagonist that he had nine points of the law on his side, and that he was not often in a position to have it all his own way in the Pyrenees for so long a period. Finding that plain speaking had little or no effect, Sol had recourse to diplomacy, and hinted that if Jupiter did not allow him to smile upon the hills and valleys of the Franco-Spanish frontier his opponent would very soon "dry up," as, for more than a fortnight, he had been expending his principal upon the country without getting any interest in the shape of evaporation in return. This was a home thrust, the effect of which Jupiter felt sensibly; and, seeing that his enemy appeared a little disconcerted, Sol retired for a few moments behind the "Three Crowns"—the highest mountain in the Pyrenean range here—giving his adversary time to consider the matter. Half an hour afterward, when he looked out from the western side of the mountain, his face shone with delight; he had gained the day, and by 11 o'clock there was every appearance that the fine weather we have been so anxiously looking for had set in, with some prospect of continuance.

Hendaye, which even at the best time of the year is one of the dullest places on the face of the earth, showed but few signs of the 25th of December being anything more than a second Sunday in the week, except by there being two or three extra masses to be said. The first took place shortly after midnight on the 24th; No. 2 was at 6 o'clock in the morning, and there were no less than four other services between that time and midday, when the principal mass—which lasted until 2 o'clock—was celebrated. The services in Roman Catholic chapels are always noted for the excellence of the vocal, and frequently instrumental, music which is rendered on important occasions. To-day the whole band of musicians employed by M. De Pressoir at his gambling establishment were engaged to play sacred music during this service, and very effectively they discharged their duties. The gambling establishment was reopened on Christmas Eve, and is also to be opened at 2 o'clock to-day, after the arrival of the "gambler's train." It seems little short of profanity to a stranger that the same musicians should serve for both purposes, but after all there may not be much harm in it. The case was put very forcibly this morning by a French correspondent with whom I breakfasted. "In the morning," he said, "the band plays for *Le bon Dieu*, and in the afternoon for *Le Diable*."

Although the weather is now fine, there is but little sign of renewed activity in this neighborhood, either on the part of the Republicans or the Carlists, except that half a dozen companies of *Carabineros* were sent from Fontarabia just now to Irun to replace the *Miguelettis*, who have been sent to St. Sebastian. A few shots have been fired this morning from the Republican outposts, and the Carlists have not failed to reply.

Just after I had commenced this letter news arrived here that the Carlists had fired upon a German merchant vessel near Bilbao some few days since. As the news came from St. Jean de Luz I left for that place to pick up particulars, which, upon arrival, I learned were as follows: The news was received from St. Sebastian by special messenger to the German Vice Consul at St. Jean de Luz, and there seems good reason to believe that this information is true. As it constitutes a matter of important political import I will endeavor to explain the exact situation. Upon reference to the map of Spain it will be seen that about twelve miles from St. Sebastian, in a westerly direction along the coast, is a point of land, upon the extremity of which is situated the little village of Guetaria. This village is in the possession of the Carlists, that is to say, the majority of the people there are Carlist, and it is not garrisoned by Republican soldiers. This is the case with most of the villages along the sea coast of Biscaya. At Guetaria, however, just outside the point of land mentioned, is a small island, on which the Republicans have built a fort which they still occupy undisturbed.

Between Guetaria and St. Sebastian is a bay about a mile and a half wide, at the opposite point of which is the village of Zarauz, occupied by Carlists, or rather by a set of men little better than marauders, who carry on their depredations under the excuse of being advocates of the cause of Don Carlos. These men follow a somewhat similar avocation to that pursued by "wreckers" on the coast of Ireland, but as there are no Coast Guardsmen in Spain, they are not often interrupted in their pursuits.

The German brig Gustav, under command of Capt. Zepplin, and belonging to Mecklinberg, left the United States about six weeks ago, bound for some German port, I believe Hamburg, her cargo consisting principally of petroleum, of which there were three hundred barrels on board. As my previous letters have informed you, there has been very heavy weather here since the 7th of this month, and on the 11th inst. the Gustav was compelled to put into the little bay between Guetaria and Zarauz. It was at that time blowing very hard, and with some difficulty the brig dropped anchor near the Republican fort on the island, just outside Guetaria. During the night the vessel dragged her anchors, drifted across the bay, and stranded at Zarauz. In the morning the wind had abated considerably, and the crew were about leaving the vessel in their boats for the shore, when a brisk musketry fire was opened upon them by Carlist *partidas*. Finding they were likely to be badly received at this place, they landed higher up the coast, at a point between Zarauz and Guetaria. The Carlists put off in boats and took possession of the vessel, the cargo of which, it is said, though I accept the statement with reserve, they landed during the morning of the 12th, the vessel having stranded during the night of the 11th. The crew of the Gustav made their way to Guetaria the same night in their boats, and took refuge with the Republicans on the island outside Guetaria. They remained there until the weather moderated, and three days ago reached St. Sebastian, from which place one of the crew started for St. Jean de Luz to report the matter to the German Consul. For some days after this affair occurred the German gun-boats Nautilus and Albatross were stationed at Santander, but as they did not, and, indeed, could not, receive any intelligence of the capture of the Gustav, the whole coast line between Guetaria and Santander being occupied by Carlists, and the only means of communication being by sea. On learning the particulars of this affair I telegraphed them briefly to your Paris correspondent, thinking he might possibly deem the occurrence of sufficient importance to telegraph them to you. At that time I believed the two German gun-boats were still at Santander, and that they would probably take immediate action in the matter. While writing this letter, however, I have received a message stating that these gun-boats have left—it is supposed for Germany. This information comes from a source which is trustworthy, but I am nevertheless doubtful whether it is a fact.

On the evening of the 23d, the Republicans at Bilbao made a sortie upon the Carlist outpost at Sarrasquita, but were repulsed after a couple of hours' fighting. It is reported that Don Carlos, who, according to last accounts, was at Vergara, moved forward to Durango while the engagement was taking place at Sarrasquita. As but seventeen killed and wounded represent the Carlist loss, it seems that this engagement was nothing more than one of the idiotic (I can find no other word sufficiently strong) movements which the Republicans are constantly making—movements which are only made for the purpose of harassing the enemy, and which generally end in the discomfiture of the attacking party.

THE RECENT RAILROAD CALAMITY IN ENGLAND.

A leading article of the London *Times* of Dec. 28 has the following reflections on the recent dreadful railroad accident in England:

"The terrible calamity which is now being made the subject of inquiry before the Coroner for Oxfordshire, and which has saddened so many homes, points to a latent peril in railway traveling the very existence of which has been somewhat concealed from view, during recent years, by the attention given to those more ordinary perils which are the direct results of common forms of negligence, and which admit of being obviated by ordinary care. As far as the facts have been made known, there seems to be no doubt that the catastrophe at Hampton was produced by the fracture of a wheel tire; and it is certain that a mass of iron or steel may contain a weak place, or internal flaw, which reveals itself only under the pressure of some strain which sound metal would have resisted. It is equally certain that many sources of weakness are discoverable and are daily discovered; and the assertion that the carriage which broke down on the present occasion had been set aside for repairs, and was only brought out on account of the press of holiday traffic, will receive the strictest inquiry into its accuracy. In the meanwhile it is fair to say that this assertion rests upon doubtful testimony, and that it is positively denied by the officials of the railway company, who may be expected to disprove it by authentic records. The other assertion that a fragment of the broken tire was seen flying into the air, above the telegraph wires, two miles or so on the Oxford side of the Cherwell, is also contradicted; and we are told that the fracture occurred only two hundred yards from the place at which the broken wheel left the rail, and that the tire parted into two portions only, both of which were found near the scene of the accident, and are in the keeping of the company's servants. If this be true the history becomes one of great simplicity. The broken tire would keep the rail for a certain distance, and, while it did so would scarcely retard the speed of the train, although it would produce and would communicate to the compartment above an unpleasant bumping as often as the gap in its circumference was brought down to the rail during rotation. As soon as it left the rail, the bolts of the wheel would cut or tear the sleepers, and its circumference would plow deeply into the ballast between them. The speed of the train would be immediately checked, and the equilibrium of the adjoining carriages would be disturbed. Of these it appears that one projected sufficiently to strike against the abutment of a bridge, and then the ruin was consummated. The carriages were dragged from the rails in every direction, lost coherence by the breakage of their coupling-irons, and were forced by their momentum over the embankment and into the water below, shattering each other to pieces in the descent, and producing a destruction of life and an amount of bodily injury which are almost without parallel even in the dismal annals of railway accidents.

The hypothesis that the fracture of the tire may have been due to frost is one which has been advanced in many places, but which is hardly worthy of a moment's consideration. Cold produces contraction of metal, and such contraction might widen a pre-existing fissure. A rolling wheel, however, is speedily and uniformly warmed by friction against the rail, and this warmth could counteract any change which cold alone had produced. We have at present no evidence with regard to the place from which the faulty carriage started, and it may yet appear that it had come all the way from Paddington. But, even if it was only put on at Oxford, its wheels had run a distance of six miles, and had made over four thousand revolutions, and these would certainly raise them to a temperature which would set aside any liability to breakage consequent upon the action of cold. As a matter of fact, moreover, it is not found that cold weather produces any peculiar tendency to the fracture of tires; and on this point the railways of Russia and of other cold countries have now afforded abundant experience. It will be well that this suggestion about cold should be suffered to fall into oblivion, and that attention should be directed to ascertaining—first, whether the fracture was due to any flaw, external or internal, in the metal itself; and, secondly, whether, if such a flaw existed, its existence was known, or ought to have been known, to the officers of the company. It will depend upon the answers to these questions whether we may regard the accident as having originated in a cause which no human foresight could have prevented, or whether it will have to be added to the long list of those which have been brought about, directly or indirectly, by the negligence of the management."

EVADING FARE.

In the Municipal Court, Boston, on Monday, Judge Parmenter gave a decision in the case of Amos M. Angell, who was tried a week ago for evading payment of fare on the Lowell Railroad, and fined him $20 and costs, from which sentence an appeal was taken, and the case will go before the Supreme Court. It appeared at the trial that Mr. Angell and several others took the train at Winter Hill. They entered the rear car, which was crowded, and the respondent was not able to secure a seat. After the train had left East Cambridge, the conductor called on the respondent and his associates for their tickets. They refused to show their season tickets or to have them punched unless they were provided with seats, and the respondent rode into Boston and left the train without paying his fare or having his season ticket punched. The prosecution claimed that this was a fraudulent evasion of the payment of his fare for that ride, while the defendant claimed that he had paid his fare and that there was no fraudulent evasion or intent on his part to defraud the company. It should be added that the conductor informed the respondent that there were plenty of unoccupied seats in the forward car, but he declined to avail himself of them. Judge Parmenter said that the statute had been several times brought to the attention of the court in cases of this kind, and the clause of the statute under which the present offense was brought is that where the passenger leaves the car without having paid his fare. The defense presented removed entirely the inference that there was any intent to avoid the payment of the fare; but the question has been raised upon the character of the contract between the road and its passengers. It did not appear in the evidence that the road had not provided suitable accommodations. The argument that the defendant held a season-ticket, and, therefore, did not evade payment of fare, had no effect because the conditions on the ticket were not complied with. In conclusion, Judge Parmenter said he did not consider the action of the respondent the result of any moral turpitude; it ought not to be termed fraudulent, but rather unlawful. He alluded to the prevailing excitement, and observed that in such times good, law-abiding citizens were apt to do that which they would not do ordinarily.

A HOPELESS MUDDLE.

THE RECORD OF THE CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED IN 1868, IT ISSUES A FLATTERING STATEMENT IN 1869—WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY AN EQUALLY GLOWING ANNUAL REPORT THREE MONTHS LATER—THE 1872 REPORT NO LESS FAVORABLE—THE COMPANY SUDDENLY MERGED IN THE HOPE MUTUAL—WHICH IN TURN IS SWALLOWED BY THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL—RECEIVER APPOINTED—NO PART OF THE CAPITAL RESTORED TO STOCKHOLDERS—INCREASING COMPLICATIONS.

The Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, of New-York, was organized in 1868 under a perpetual charter from the State, with a paid-up capital of $200,000. Mr. Coe Adams was elected President, Mr. W. T. Phipps Vice President, and Mr. Henry Belden Secretary. The Board of Directors was then composed as follows: Edward A. Lambert, Le Grand Lockwood, Coe Adams, Charles E. Hill, Charles P. Thayer, Hon. A. M. Wood, Nathan Lane, John J. Crane, M. D., Henry N. Morgan, Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Horace B. Claflin, A. S. Barnes, W. M. Aikman, Hiram Benner, James W. Elwell, Charles A. Rapallo, A. A. Valentine, Zina Case, R. M. C. Graham, George H. Potts, H. R. Pierson, (Chicago,) Hon. Samuel Booth, H. H. Van Dyck, James D. Fish, Griffith Thomas, A. W. King, Edward Bill, H. A. Richardson, George Place, Nicholas E. Paine, Darius R. Mangam, Charles S. Belcher, Erastus Littlefield, Andrew Otterson, M. D., Daniel Sickels, Daniel W. Fish, W. W. Wickes, William T. Phipps, John T. Conover, S. R. Comstock, J. Newton Sears, John W. Simons, Reuben E. Demmon, (Boston,) Joseph M. Bennett, Olin G. Walbridge, Albert G. Goodall, Dominicus S. Voorhees, Horace D. Wade, Luke T. Merrill, Charles E. Crehan, Cornelius J. Bergen, Andrew J. Wood.

Offices having been secured in the Park Bank building, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, the company commenced operations on Oct. 1 of the same year. Having a large capital, one of the largest that had up to that time been employed in any similar institution in the State, and the Directors being well known as wealthy and responsible men, business began to flow in rapidly, and the institution was considered fairly started on a successful career. Things went on in this manner until January, 1869, when the President, Mr. Coe Adams, resigned his position and Mr. Edward A. Lambert was elected in his stead, with a salary of $6,000 a year. Later in this year Mr. William T. Phipps, the Vice President of the company, resigned his position, and Mr. Henry N. Morgan was chosen to fill his place by the Directors. On Oct. 1, 1869, the first annual statement of the business of the company was published. In this statement, which was signed by Mr. Lambert as President, a most encouraging report of the condition of the affairs of the company was given, and it was said that, in submitting the statement of the work accomplished, the Directors and members of the institution had abundant reason to rejoice at the results, more than realizing their fondest anticipations. It was set forth that, as the capital of the company was $200,000—being larger than a great majority of life companies—the security to its policy-holders was apparent, as was shown by the official report of Hon. William Barnes, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York. The official report of Hon. John E. Sanford, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Massachusetts, in the table giving the standing of the life insurance companies doing business in that State, considered as to the security furnished to policy-holders by their entire assets, was quoted to show that the Craftsmen's Company led all others. In regard to the actual amount of business done, it was stated that in the twelve months ending Sept 30, 1869, the company had issued 1,424 policies, covering an insurance of $3,342,200, with an annual premium of $172,967 45, and had met with but one loss, which amounted to $2,000 only. The statement concluded with the following paragraph: "Organized on sound cash principles, liberal in our dealings with the assured, each one recognized as a member of the company, and interested in its welfare, and participationg in its success, its capital and accumulative assets safely and profitably invested, a due regard to economy in expenditures rigidly observed, and the affairs of the company administered by a Board of Directors not surpassed for wealth, business capacity, or standing in any community, we take our stand among the *established* and honored life insurance companies of the land, to add our quota to the blessings of a system so beneficent in its designs and practical in its results."

On Jan. 1, 1870, the first annual report of the company was issued, as by the terms of the charter its fiscal year terminated on Dec. 31 of each year. This report was fully as glowing, and as hopeful as the statement submitted to the public three months before. The annual statement was as follows: Income—From premiums, $156,062 54; from interest $15,904 32; total, $171,966 86. Assets—United States and State bonds, $213,930; cash on hand and in bank, $6,209 81; premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums, $51,974 36; interest accrued, and personal property, $12,050 36; total, $284.164 53. Policies issued, 1,703, assuring $3,993,700. A dividend, applicable to policies issued in 1868, available on the next payment of the yearly premium, either in part payment of the premium, or in addition to the policy, was declared in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and everything seemed to indicate a most prosperous condition of affairs. This report was also signed by Mr. Edward A. Lambert, as President.

The last annual report of the company was made Jan. 1, 1872. The following is a synopsis of the statement concerning the funds of the institution: Income for the year 1871—From premiums, $164,827 30; from interest, $12,360 91; total, $177,188 21.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

United States bonds	$172,825 00
Bonds and mortgages	8,500 00
Cash on hand and cash items	72,305 85
Premiums in course of collection	53,436 07
Deferred premiums	39,516 53
Interest accrued	202 83
All other assets and property	20,659 22
Total	$367,445 50
Liabilities, including reserve	241,000 00
Surplus as regards policy holders	$126,445 50

After this exhibit of the flourishing condition of the business of the company, the public were invited to insure in it, and many good reasons were given why all should insure, and the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Bishop Hawk, and other eminent men, were quoted to show the importance of life insurance, and why all men should be careful to secure its benefits. This report, which was also promulgated with the signature of Edward A. Lambert attached as President, concluded as follows: "This company has $150 in assets for every $100 of liabilities to its assured; and in this respect affords greater security than two-thirds of all the life companies doing business in New-York and Massachusetts in 1871, according to official reports; while it largely exceeds in amount of cash receipts and assets, at the close of its third year of business, many of the most substantial and best known of these companies at the end of a much longer period."

"Dividends of surplus are returned annually to the assured in cash; and the liberal and just methods pursued by the company in the conduct of its business exclusively for the benefit of its policy-holders, with the low rates charged and the perfect security afforded, render the policies of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company peculiarly desirable, whether for protection or investment."

Notwithstanding the prosperity indicated in the reports above quoted, however, it seems that some time in the year 1871 the capital of the company became impaired. In order to remedy this defect, and to satisfy some of the Insurance Commissioners, the President of the company conceived the idea of borrowing the stockholder's notes to make up the deficiency. He therefore called upon them for a loan of their notes for forty per cent. of the capital invested. Had all of them responded this operation would have given the company $80,000 in notes. This appears to have been done, from the statement submitted by the President to the California Commissioner, whom he also informed that the said notes were secured by collaterals. It is alleged, however, that the books of the company contradict this, for by them it appears that but $60,000 in notes were given, and it is also alleged that no collateral security was deposited with them, and furthermore, they were not even indorsed.

In May, 1872, this company, which had been declared to be in so flourishing a condition only four months before, ceased to exist, and its risks were reinsured in the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, a company which was at that time, by its own showing, not doing so well as the Craftsmen's was alleged to be. The transfer of the business of the Craftsmen's Company to the Hope was authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors held a few days before it was done. This meeting was attended by nine Directors only—a number just sufficient to constitute a quorum. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Edward A. Lambert, representing $5,000 capital; Henry N. Morgan, $5,000; Nathan Lane, $2,000; Andrew Otterson, of Brooklyn. $5,000; Charles E. Crehan, $2,500; Foster Pettit, $7,500; Daniel W. Fish, Brooklyn, $2,500; Coe Adams, $5,000, and Charles P. Thayer. The last-named gentleman held no stock in the concern, having previously sold out, but, as a policy-holder of the company, was allowed to act as a Director under the charter. The following is a copy of the contract under which the transfer was made:

> This agreement, made this 25th day of May, 1872, between the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, of the first part, and the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, of the second part, witnesseth: That the party of the first part, in consideration of the acts and covenants of the party of the second part hereinafter mentioned, and for other valuable considerations, has agreed to and does hereby reinsure the party of the second part in all risks of the party of the second part for which policies of the said party of the second part are outstanding on this date, and hereby agrees to assure all such policies, and to pay to the holders thereof all such sums as the party of the second part may by force of such policies become liable to pay, including the dividends declared for the year 1872, on premiums not yet due. The liability for death losses to be limited to such deaths as may occur on and after the date. The party of the first part further agrees to accept from all holders of policies of the party of the second part, a surrender of the same, and in such surrender to issue to such holders in place of such surrendered policy or policies, a policy or policies of the party of the first part, of like class and determination, and for same amount as the said surrendered policies. The party of the first part further agrees to allow the party of the second part as an offset against the reserve fund hereinafter mentioned, a commission of forty-five per cent. on the amounts of annual premiums (excepting that the aforesaid commission of forty-five per cent. on deferred first year premiums, shall not be deemed due or payable until the same shall have been paid to the party of the first part, and also allow the amount of deferred premiums in full, excepting the amount of renewal receipts now in the hands of agents, the amounts of these items being ascertained as per schedule "A" annexed. It is further understood and agreed that the amount of receipts for renewal premiums, whether annual or deferred, now in the hands of agents as per schedule "C," hereto annexed, shall be paid in cash by the party of the second part to the party of the first part. The party of the second part further agrees to pay to the party of the first part as a premium for such reinsurance, as aforesaid, the present value of such policies. The said value to be computed and estimated by the standard now used by the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. It is further agreed that the said policies shall be valued by Sheppard Homans and W. J. Coffin, and the amount so due for reinsurance ascertained as soon as practicable, and that when such valuation is completed the said party of the first part shall credit the amount of commissions and deferred premiums heretofore mentioned, and after making such credit the party of the second part agrees to pay the balance of such amount so due for reinsurance and so ascertained as aforesaid in costs. It is further agreed that on all new business on which the premiums are unreported and all renewal premiums on policies designated in Schedule "D" hereto annexed, the party of the second part is to pay reserve fund, and in case of the non-settlement of any such premiums the party of the second is to receive a return of the reserve thus paid less commissions on the deferred premiums allowed on such policies.
>
> The party of the second part further agrees to make and execute to the party of the first part an assignment of all premiums due or to become due on all policies heretofore issued by party of the second part, together with a full power of attorney to collect and receive the same, and to cancel all or any of such policies and to do all acts in relation thereto the same as the party of the second part might do had these presents not been executed. The party of the second part further agrees to transfer and does hereby transfer to the said party of the first part all and singular the good will of the business of the party of the second part, and to make all proper effort to induce its policy-holders to continue insurance with the party of the first part.
>
> (Signed,) JOHN M. STOUT,
> Vice President Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.
>
> EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
> President of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Lambert, the President of the company, resigned his position on Aug. 6 following. After his resignation, however, he drew on the company on account of his salary until May, 1873, up to which time he received $3,950. On May 27 Mr. Francis W. Worth was appointed Receiver of the company, but in consequence of his death, which occurred a short time after, his brother, Mr. J. L. Worth, was appointed, on Sept. 13.

As the assets of the company on Jan. 1, 1872, had been stated to be $367,445 50, and the amount paid for reinsurance was only $154,342 82, so far as was known, the stockholders naturally expected that a portion of their capital would be restored to them, but beyond the return of the $60,000 in notes lent to the concern, they never received a dollar. On Dec. 31, 1873, Mr. Worth, in his official report to Hon. O. W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, gave the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the company:

ASSETS.

$40,000 United States bonds	$46,000 00
Cash in Park Bank	1,528 00
Agents' balances	20,000 00
Total	$67,528 00

LIABILITIES.

Due Hope Mutual Life on account of reinsurance	$24,369 88
Death claims	19,000 00
Death claims resisted	25,000 00
Counsel fees	7,225 00
State taxes	3,311 35
Loans and overdrafts	8,085 35
Park Bank, for rent	16,750 00
Agents' commissions	1,067 30
Total	$99,808 88

Since the date of this statement the United States bonds have been delivered to the Receiver, and distributed to preferred creditors, (death claims and reinsurance,) by the order of the Supreme Court.

At the time the company went into liquidation, a number of the stockholders, although surprised at the sudden collapse of the concern, were still under the impression that a portion, at least, of their original investments would be returned. They, therefore patiently awaited the report and final settlement of affairs by the Receiver. Some of them, however, at last became impatient, and at their request a letter of inquiry was addressed to Mr. Lambert on Oct. 15 last, to which he made no reply. On the following day a letter was written to the Receiver, Mr. Worth, asking how the affairs of the company stood. On Oct. 17 he replied that all the available assets of the company had been paid to the preferred creditors under orders of the court, and that there was nothing for stockholders, or even for general creditors.

Some time in November last it came to the knowledge of some of the stockholders that Mr. Lambert had brought suit in the Supreme Court of New-York, on the 6th of the same month, against the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, to recover certain commissions allowed to him under a contract executed on May 25, 1872. In this contract the Hope Company agreed to pay him a commission of ten per cent. on the amounts of the annual premiums on the policies of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, the business of which had been transferred to the Hope Company, on the day of its execution. This commission was to be paid when the Craftsmen's Company paid for the reinsurance of the risks. And it was further agreed on the part of the Hope Company to pay Mr. Lambert a commission of five per cent. upon the renewals of all premiums on the policies transferred during their continuance in force. The consideration on Mr. Lambert's part expressed in the contract, was that he would devote his time, and exert his influence, and make all proper effort to induce the policy-holders of the Craftsmen's as rapidly as possible to substitute their present policies for new ones to be issued by the Hope, and also to induce the agents of the Craftsmen's to transfer their services to the Hope, if it should be so desired. In his complaint against the company, Mr. Lambert acknowledged receipt of about $11,000 on account of the said commissions, and claimed that the sum of $20,000 was still due at the time of bringing the suit. The New-Jersey Company was made a party to the suit, from the fact that the Hope had transferred its business to the New-Jersey Company since the execution of the contract mentioned.

Now as the stockholders of the Craftsmen's had never had any return for their investments, it struck them as being strange that Mr. Lambert should have made such a contract on the very same day that the contract for the transfer of the business of the company of which he was President was made to the Hope. Their idea was that if there was anything to be made out of the transfer of the policies and their renewal it should go to the benefit of the company, and not to its President. Early in December, therefore, a meeting of some twenty of the stockholders, which Mr. Lambert was invited to attend, was held at the office of Mr. W. W. Wickes for the purpose of making an investigation. Among those present were A. S. Barnes, H. A. Richardson, Henry N. Morgan, Edward Bill, Charles P. Thayer, James W. Elwell, W. M. Aikman, James D. Fish, and Foster Pettit. Mr. Wickes was made chairman of the meeting, and the summons and complaint, of which the contracts alluded to are a part, in the suit of Mr. Lambert against the Hope, were read to him and he was asked to give an explanation. Mr. Lambert said that after the transfer of the business of the Craftsmen's Company had been made to the Hope, that company had offered to give him the commissions referred to for his influence. Mr. Lambert was then asked whether he did not think that the $11,000 he had received belonged to the company. He said that he did not, and that he meant to keep the money. He was also asked whom he thought to be entitled to the $20,000 for which he was suing. To this he replied that he was willing that the company should have a part of that amount, and that he intended to give it to them. A committee was then appointed to investigate into his official acts as President of the company, and Mr. Henry N. Morgan, of No. 87 Warren street, the former Vice President of the Company, was made Chairman. Mr. A. S. Barnes, of No. 111 William street, has since been appointed Chairman of this committee, in place of Mr. Morgan, resigned. No report has yet been made by them, and they are waiting for a statement which Mr. Lambert was asked to furnish.

It is also understood that it is the intention of a number of the stockholders to bring suit against the Hope Company for the recovery of the amounts paid to them by Mr. Lambert, on the grounds that the transfer was illegal and void. They claim that the stockholders should have been notified of the proposed transfer, and that the assent of a quorum only of the Board of Directors was not sufficient authority for the action taken by Mr. Lambert.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE CONCLUDE THEIR LABORS AT VICKSBURG—THE TESTIMONY GIVEN YESTERDAY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 13.—The Congressional committee closed its labors here at 1 o'clock to-day, and left for Jackson. Harper Hunt testified that he told Crosby, while he was in jail, that he could leave at any time.

Major James Coleman testified to hearing Crosby's speech in the Court-house, and that an armed organization formed in the woods after Hall's colored company had stopped citizens on the streets.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing new or important was elicited.

Judge J. W. M. Harris, a leading lawyer, was examined at length. He stated that after the war the country was quiet and prosperous until 1867. He thought the reconstruction measures had caused a change for the worse, in arraying the blacks against the whites; that adventurers had done this by making the blacks believe that they would be enslaved if they acted with the whites; thought that blacks in the cities had advanced in civilization, but this was not the case in the country; thought the carpet-baggers had arrayed the blacks against the whites in order to plunder the latter; that the administration of affairs here was in the hands of men who had no interest in the prosperity of the country; even the Governor paid no taxes; that he had seen juries trying cases in which a large amount was involved, three-fourths of whom could not read; that there was no political armed organization in the State; that he had seen hundreds arrested as Kuklux, and not a single conviction. He thought Crosby's bond not worth over ten thousand.

George W. Wolton, (colored,) President of the Board of Supervisors, produced the following telegram:

> TRINITY, Texas, Jan. 12, 1875.
>
> *President of the Board of Supervisors, Vicksburg:*
>
> Do you want any men? Can raise a good crowd within twenty-four hours to kill out your negroes.
>
> J. G. GALES,
> A. H. MASON.

The witness stated that he could read, but when asked to read the telegram could not do so correctly.

H. K. Thomas, (colored,) Magistrate at Bovina, testified that the colored people in that vicinity were afraid of their lives, and some were afraid to come and testify before the committee.

Matilda Furman testified that her husband was killed, and that Dr. Shannon, when she went after the body, cursed her and threatened to shoot her; which Dr. Shannon denied.

The testimony closed, and the committee adjourned to Jackson.

FISH CULTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. M. A. Green, assisted by myself, has succeeded in inventing a new method for transporting and hatching nearly all kinds of fish eggs. We have been experimenting for the last three years, and find that we can hatch one million fish eggs by using one pail of water daily. We have experimented on the following four kinds of fish spawn, namely, brook trout, salmon trout, salmon, and white fish, and find it a perfect success. The temperature of your room can be so regulated that you can hatch them in from fifty to one hundred and fifty days. We have carried one hundred thousand salmon trout spawn from the New-York State Hatching-house to the Pennsylvania State Hatching-house at two different times—the first trip we had seventeen dead, and the second but two. By using this invention, and with proper management, spawn can be carried a one hundred and thirty days' journey without any more loss than if they were in the hatching-house, and they can be hatched in any spare room of your house, from the cellar to the garret, by this same invention.

Yours, SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

THE LADIES' RECEPTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New-England Society will hold a ladies' reception at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28. The great success that has attended the efforts of this society to bring the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers together socially, once a year, has made the ladies' reception as much a feature of the society as the annual dinner. In order to prevent the rooms from being unpleasantly crowded, the number of tickets has been limited to 500; consequently, members of the society who desire to attend should apply early for the tickets, which can be obtained from any member of the committee, or from Charles L. Tiffany, Esq., Treasurer, after Jan. 11. The following gentlemen compose the general committees:

Committee of Arrangements—John F. Plummer, Charles L. Tiffany, Richard Butler, J. M. Bundy, Emerson Foote.

Reception Committee—Elliot C. Cowdin, Joseph H. Choate, William H. Webb, Salem H. Wales, Josiah M. Fiske, Charles A. Peabody, Edward W. Lambert, M. D., Charles W. Griswold, William L. Pomeroy, Frederick N. Goddard, Horace Russell, Wed. W. Clarke, William H. Fogg, Dorman B. Eaton, Charles P. Kirkland, William M. Evarts, Luther B. Wyman, P. C. Calhoun, William H. Lee, George F. Betts, Elihu Root, A. S. Barnes, Edwin D. Morgan, Horace B. Claflin, A. A. Low, George Cabot Ward, Frank E. Howe, Charles S. Smith, George W. Cotterill, Benjamin K. Phelps, H. G. Stebbins, A. E. Sumner, M. D., Benjamin G. Arnold, William Dowd, Henry D. Sanger, E. Delafield Smith, Arthur B. Graves, George A. Fellows, William B. Kendall, A. G. Paine, A. W. Greenleaf, Clark Bell, Charles G. Landon, E. W. Stoughton, Edward M. Townsend.

Floor Committee—George H. B. Hill, Norman Peck, Edward E. Chase, George S. Bowdoin, William L. Vandervoort, Joseph E. Gay, Henry J. Goodwin, William E. Dodge, Jr., John H. Draper, Warner Sherwood, Joseph H. Brown, Lowell Lincoln, George P. Slade, O. P. C. Billings, Allen W. Evarts.

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 375 Broome street, Mr. M. M. Dwier presiding, the following resolution, offered by Mr. C. Sanford, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Third Assembly District Republican Association, in meeting assembled, do hereby give our unqualified approval to the course pursued by the President and Gen Sheridan in the City of New-Orleans, believing as we do that only for the prompt action of Gen. Sheridan, the terrible scenes of Sept. 14 would have been re-enacted with all their ferocity and bloodshed.

Mr. John Fitch made some remarks in support of the resolution.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

The Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom was referred the communication of Sheriff Conner, requesting the board to make some provision for his services in removing prisoners and summoning jurors, &c., have held several sessions, and are now engaged in preparing their report, which will be submitted to-day. They are in favor of paying the Sheriff the same rate of compensation as was fixed during the last nine years. It is not known, outside the committee, whether the compensation will include fifty cents for each commitment of a prisoner, as was claimed heretofore. but if it does, it will add about $40,000 to the Sheriff's income. The report is likely to result in an extended debate.

NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THEIR RELIEF.

MESSAGE OF GOV. FURNAS TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE INJURY BY THE GRASSHOPPERS UNPRECEDENTED, BUT NO INTENTION SHOWN OF ABANDONING ANY PORTION OF THE STATE.

In his message to the Legislature of Nebraska, Gov. Furnas says:

Our own State, like most other portions of the country at large, especially the West, has been afflicted the past season with short crops, by reason of drought and grasshopper devastation. While the injury has been greater than from any and all causes heretofore in the history of the Territory and State, and cannot be otherwise than discouraging, particularly to the agriculturists, there is no disposition manifested to abandon any portion of the State. As soon as satisfied as to results narrated, and as greatly exaggerated reports were in circulation as to probable wants and suffering that would follow to those in the new counties and on the extreme borders, I immediately placed myself in communication with the official authorities of each organized county, in order to ascertain, as near as possible, the actual and true condition of affairs. Reports were promptly received from each, from which it was then thought by all conversant that the emergency could and would be met within ourselves. No power being vested in me to make expenditures, and desiring to avoid the expense of an extra session of the Legislature, especially as the time for the regular session was so near at hand, I asked a number of well-known, reliable, and responsible citizens, from various parts of the State, to meet and advise with me as to the better and most effective mode of providing for the wants of those who had been rendered destitute. This committee met promptly at Lincoln, on the 18th day of September last, and, after deliberation and consultation, organized, under provision of the general incorporation act, the "Nebraska Relief and Aid Society." A copy of circulars issued and convening the committee, proceedings, and articles of incorporation, together with the detailed operations and labors of the society to the 31st day of December last, are herewith submitted for your information. From these it will be seen that the active duties of the organization have devolved upon an Executive Committee of five worthy gentlemen, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commander of the Department of the Platte, Chairman. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer show the cash receipts from all sources to have been $37,279 73; donations in kind, $30,800 73. Total receipts, $68,080 46. Our own people in the older portion of the State, not seriously affected, have contributed liberally and promptly, both in money and in kind. All the railroads in the State, as well as those leading into it, have, with commendable liberality, extended free transportation to the State society in aid of those in need. Gens. Ord, Brisbin, Dudley, and Grover, of the regular army, have rendered incalculable aid and assistance, entering with a will and zeal into the work of relief. Through the instrumentality of Gen. Ord, the Secretary of War ordered the issue of clothing to those in need. Many portions of the older States hearing of our misfortunes, came nobly and promptly to the relief, and very liberally. The Nebraska Patrons of Husbandry have organized a State association for purposes of relief, and not only in this, but in other States, are accomplishing very much in the matter of aid. Through the efforts of our delegation in Congress, acts for the relief of the people have passed that body. Extension of time has been given homesteaders, and a cash appropriation of $30,000 has been made with which to purchase seeds in the coming Spring. A bill is pending in Congress, with but little if any doubts as to its final passage, appropriating $100,000 additional aid.

Those in want are principally in the new and extreme western counties—the poorer immigrants who pushed West on the frontier in quest of cheap lands and homesteads. In most instances their ready means were quite limited; in fact, in instances, they were entirely dependent upon the first year's crops. Several years must elapse before this class of immigrants can cease their dependence on corn as a staple product. This character of crop suffered, from causes named, more than any other; hence, the citizens there resident have lost their entire year's labor—their all—and have not the means to support themselves and families during the Winter, or to provide for next year's crops. The visitation falls on the frontier counties with particular force. These people must be aided or quit the country—aided until another year's crop is produced and the foundation is laid for a prosperous future. Aside from a natural and general principle of humanity, other good and sufficient reasons exist why these people should be aided liberally and promptly. A very large proportion of those now on our extreme borders and in need, are ex-soldiers—those who responded promptly to their country's call in the late hour of peril, and risked their all to preserve the liberties we all so much cherish. Having laid aside the implements of warfare, they are now enduring the hardships and privations of border life that the march of civilization may still be onward and westward. Not only we as a State owe a duty to these pioneers, but the General Government as well. Just how or in what manner this emergency can be better met, and your duty in the premises fully performed, is for you now to devise. Suggestions based upon experience and the operations of the State Aid Society may aid you in your labors. From the best information and the most accurate data obtained, those now destitute are to be provided for the remainder of the Winter, furnished seed for the coming Spring, and aided into and through another crop season. That this can and will be done, there is no question. Shall aid be furnished by the State in general, or by the individual counties interested, is the only difference. The prevailing opinion is that the most economical and satisfactory mode will be to authorize the respective counties interested to issue each a limited amount of evidences of county indebtedness, bearing a reasonable interest, and payable at a date sufficiently in the future to allow recuperation and healthy condition, the State, if need be, to guarantee the payment of interest; or, what would, perhaps, be preferable, authorize the issuance of a limited amount of current county warrants receivable for taxes. For these a home market could be found at very little discount—less than bonds. Either plan will throw the whole responsibility directly in the hands of those directly interested, who know more of details, will be more economical, and are thereby better enabled to meet the emergency as it should be met. One of the most difficult obstacles encountered by the State Aid Association, and which has always been, and will continue inevitably to be, incident to efforts of this character, is to justly and equitably discriminate between clamorous demands, and modest, meritorious necessities. Only those intimate with the facts can surmount them, and see that the actually needy are provided for, and at the same guard against imposition.

In addition, it is thought the constitutional provision prohibiting "the borrowing of money or the issuing of state bonds for any sum exceeding in the aggregate $50,000, without first submitting to a vote of the people," would prove a barrier to action rendering State aid in time to meet immediate wants in the case. The important matter of providing further for the relief of those in need is now presented for your consideration, and I trust prompt and efficient action. To meet the demands generously and justly, and at the same time as economically as may be, will require well-adjusted and prudently exercised wisdom on your part.

PERSIA SINCE THE SHAH'S RETURN.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that the Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mohamedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions. But chairs are not adopted; they are used only for European visitors, while the natives fold their legs on the cushion or footstool. In religious matters the old fanaticism is less frequently displayed, and the missionaries enjoy great liberty. The numerous Armenian Christians are conscious of the protection of the Russian Ambassador, and their influence is materially increased by many of the foreign residents marrying their daughters, as European wives often go to Europe, and are a burden rather than a comfort to their husbands, while the Armenian women are not inferior in looks to their English sisters. The old abuses in the Government still exist. The army is a real plague-spot. Only day laborers and the poor are enrolled, the rich purchasing exemption by presents to the officers. Three marks a month are regularly paid to the men, but all allowance for clothes is curtailed; so that the soldier in order to live is driven to plunder, in which he only too gladly indulges in the most brutal fashion. The tendency to dishonesty is an ineradicable element of the national character, and is only repressed in Teheran under the immediate eye of the Shah. There alone the lower classes breathe freely, for they do not suffer from the general tyranny of officials of all grades, and the soldiers dare not invade the houses and fields and take what they please without payment. The famine of 187 has inflicted serious wounds on the country. The English arbitrators who traversed Seistan during the time of the greatest distress to settle the boundaries of Persia passed days without seeing a child or hearing a song. They estimated the mortality at 1,500,000, more than a quarter of the population. The railway projected by Baron Reuter is at a standstill. It is hoped that an equivalent will be found for it, as the Shah is very anxious for improved communications, and recently ordered a survey for a horse railway from Teheran to Schah Abdul Azim, while he has summoned Post Office officials from Austria to organize a Postal Service.

FEMALE TRAPEZE PERFORMER INJURED.

The young woman called in the play-bills Mlle. Victoria, the daring female aerialist, fell at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Monday night, and hurt herself badly while performing on the trapeze thirty feet above the stage. A net was spread over the stage, but she broke through, cutting her left thigh, and it is thought injured herself internally. She was hanging by the back of the neck to the bar, having previously executed the feat three times successfully. The fourth time she slipped on making the turn, with the result stated. She was borne back, but subsequently came before the audience smiling. There was a good deal of excitement in the theatre on account of the [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25½
120 do.......... 26½
705 do.......b3. 27
1300 Western Union.. 76¼
700 do.......... 76⅛
1800 do.......... 76
3000 do.......... 75⅞
1400 do.......... 76
2100 do.......... 76⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¼
1500 Pacific Mail..... 35½
170 do.......... 35⅜
2000 do......s3. 35¼
100 do.......... 35⅜
300 do.......... 35½
100 do.......... 35⅜
200 do.........c. 35¼
100 do.......... 35⅜
1800 Erie Railway.... 30
1000 do.......... 29⅞
1600 do.......... 29¾
300 do.......... 29⅞
100 Rock Island......103
500 do..........103⅛
200 do..........103¼
100 Lake Shore........ 75¼
500 do.......... 75⅛
1000 do.......... 75
300 do.......... 75⅛
100 do.......... 75¼
500 do......s3. 75⅛
100 do.......... 75¼
400 do......s3. 75¼
200 do......s5. 75⅛
500 Union Pacific..... 37½
1600 do.......... 37¼
300 do.......... 37⅜
500 do.......... 37¼
1200 do.......... 37⅛
2500 do.......... 37¼
400 do.......... 37⅜
600 do......s3. 37¼
1200 North-west..s3. 46⅛
900 do.......... 46
200 do.......... 46¼
600 do.......... 46⅜
2000 St. Paul.......... 37⅞
500 do.......... 37¾
900 do......b3. 37⅞
200 do......b3. 38
200 do.......... 38
100 St. Paul Pref..... 59¾
100 do.......... 59½
500 do.......... 59¾
1300 Tol. & Wabash.. 18¼
100 do.......... 18⅜
1100 do.......... 18¼
100 do......s30. 18
100 do......b3. 18¼
200 do.........c. 18⅜
100 Panama.......b3.111
500 Ohio & Miss...... 31
1200 do.......... 31⅛
900 do......s3. 31¼
500 do.......... 31¼
200 do.........c. 31⅜
300 do.......... 31¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup......b. c.118¾
5,000 do......12.118½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........b. c.115
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........b. c.118
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new......117⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81.R.114¼
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg......b. c.115⅛
1,000 do......12.115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bs.. 95
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B'y,R.105½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.,'75s....100
1,000 Mo.6s.,H. & St. Jo. is.,'76s.....100
1,500 S.C.6s.n.,n'n-f. 7½
500 B'lyn 6s, W. L.100
2,000 Tenn. 6s. o., ex. c.....b. c. 50½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n., ex. c.....b. c. 50¾
2,000 C.&O.1st,C.on. 48
2,000 C.&O.1st,ex C. 40
10,000 Chi. & A. 1st..107
4,000 A. & Sus. 1st..105¾
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10. 93½
5,000 do.......... 93¾
1,000 C. & N.W. S.F.103
5,000 C. & N. W. C.. 91
1,000 C. & N.W. C.C. G. bds......... 82¾
9,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.108¾
1,000 do....b. c.109
3,000 Erie 4th....... 97
5,000 L. Dock bs.....101½
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s,C. 89⅜
3,000 T. & W. C. C.. 47½
10,000 do.......... 48
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.103
5,000 N.J.C.C..b.c. 105½
2,000 Am. D.I.Co.7s. 99
7,000 Chi. & M. 1st.. 93¼
10,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 83⅝
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 99
7,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81½
4,000 W. Pac. bds... 85¼
10,000 W. U. T. 7s...100½
1,000 C. P. G. bds... 93½
2,000 C.P.1st,S.J.bh. 84⅜
16,000 U. P. 1st....... 90⅝
52,000 U. P. S'g Fd.... 81
3,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.107
1,000 C.,C. & I. C.2d. 28
3,000 T. & W. 2d..... 62
10,000 T. & W. Eq. bs. 40
5,000 A.&T.H.1st.b.c.105¾
10,000 Internat'l 1st. 72½
28,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 60
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '88. 99
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 90
5 Bank of Com......119⅞
100 Con. Coal......b.c. 42½
1400 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76⅛
1300 do......s3. 76⅛
3200 do.......... 76
2200 do......s3. 76⅞
2800 do.......... 75⅞
10 Atl. & P. Tel..b.c. 27
135 do.......... 28
300 do......s3. 27
500 do.......... 27½
100 do......b15. 27½
300 do......b3. 27½
172 do.......... 27
600 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 35⅜
1000 do.......... 35½
1600 do.......... 35⅝
10 do.......... 36
1600 do.......... 35½
700 do.......... 35⅝
1000 do.......... 35½
5400 do.......... 35⅜
200 do......s3. 35¼
200 do.......... 35⅜
300 do......s3. 35½
300 do......b3. 35½
10 Am. Ex.......... 64¾
150 do.......... 64½
10 do.....b.c. 64½
14 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 65
12 Adams Ex...b.c.100
900 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.101¼
15 do..........101½
100 do..........101¼
100 Panama......s3.111
100 C., C. & I.C...b.c. 9¼
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 29⅞
400 do......s3. 39¾
200 do......b3. 29⅞
300 do.......... 29¾
1400 do.......... 25⅝
250 C. & P., G'd...b.c. 88⅞
1200 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 75¼
200 do......s3. 75⅛
200 do.......... 75⅛
25 do.......... 75⅜
5500 do......s3. 75
100 do...u.r.c. 74⅞
1600 U. Pac.......b.c. 37¼
100 do......s3. 37¼
500 do.......... 37⅜
500 do......s3. 37⅜
2800 do.......... 37¼
100 C. & N.W..b.c.s5. 46¼
800 do......s3. 46⅜
1000 do......s3. 46¼
300 do.......... 46¼
100 do.......... 46⅛
1100 do.......... 46
800 do.......... 45⅞
600 do.......... 45¾
300 do.......... 45⅞
100 do.......... 46
100 do......b3. 45⅞
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 61½
100 N. J. C.......b.c.107½
15 do..........107
200 C. & R. I......b.c.103⅛
100 do..........103
100 C., M. & S.P.b.c.c. 38⅛
100 do.......... 38
1900 do......b3. 38
100 do.......... 37⅞
2000 do.......... 37¾
600 do.......... 37½
400 do.......... 37⅝
500 C., M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 59¾
100 do.......... 59½
400 do.......... 59¼
100 do.......... 59½
31 D., L. & W....b.c.107⅞
100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 25
29 C., C. C. & I.......... 70½
220 P.R.of Mo.b.c.b3. 49
400 do.......... 50
400 do.......... 50½
100 do.......... 50¾
100 do.......... 50½
200 do.......... 50¼
100 do.......... 55½
100 do.......... 50¾
200 do......b3. 50⅞
100 T., W. & W...b.c. 18⅜
100 do......s4. 18⅜
300 do......b3. 18½
200 do......s3. 18⅜
100 do.......... 18¼
400 do.........c. 18⅜
100 do......s30. 18
500 do......b3. 18½
100 A. & P. Pf.....b.c.c. 15⅞
400 do.......... 16
300 do.......... 16⅛
100 do......b3. 16¼
200 do.......... 16¼
300 do......b3. 16½
100 do.......... 16⅜
700 do.......... 16½
200 do.......... 16⅝
400 do.......... 16¾
700 do.......... 16⅞
100 do......b3. 17
100 do......b3. 17⅛
200 do.......... 17¼
200 do.......... 17½
200 do.......... 17⅝
300 do.......... 17½
200 do......b3. 17⅜
400 O. & M....b.c.b3. 31¼
500 do.......... 31⅛
100 do.......... 31¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 65
5,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold bds....... 82½
500 Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup. on.. 47
4,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 68
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 81⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b3. 27
100 United States Ex. 64½
1200 West. Union... 75⅞
200 do......b3. 75⅞
2900 do......s3. 75¾
600 do.......... 75¾
500 Pacific Mail...... 35⅜
1500 do.......... 35¼
1000 do......s3. 35¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜
200 Erie Railway..... 29⅞
600 Lake Shore....... 75⅛
25 do.......... 75⅛
1900 Union Pacific.... 37⅜
500 do.........c. 37⅜
100 North-west...... 46
200 do......b3. 46
200 do.......... 45⅞
200 St. Paul......... 37⅝
400 Tol. & Wab...... 18¾
400 do.......... 18⅞
300 do......b60. 18⅞
300 do.......... 18¾
100 do.........c. 18¾
100 do.......... 18⅝
100 do.......... 18¾
200 do.......... 18⅝
200 do.......... 18½
100 Rock Island......103⅛
200 do..........103
500 do......s3.103
100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 31⅛
80 Mor. & Essex...... 96
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 17⅜
100 do......b3. 17½
200 Pac. R. R. of Mo.. 50¾
200 do......s3. 50⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81........b. c. 118⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64..........116½
6,000 U. S. 10-40 C.115½
10,000 U. S. 5s,C.,'81.114⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5s.C.,'81.114¼
50,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81........b. c.114⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, Currency....b. c.118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, new, Aug & Oct... 14½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon..... 51
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 65
5,000 C. P. Gold bds. 93¼
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br... 84½
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90¾
5,000 do.......... 91
2,000 N. J. Cent. C..105½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81¾
1,000 O. & M. Con... 98½
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.111
6,000 C. & N. W. C., C. G. bds.b. c. 82½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 99
10 Hanover Bank... 97
40 Mech. Bank..b.c.138
50 D. & H. Canal Co.118
10 do..........118¼
50 Spring M. C..b.c. 65
100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 27¼
300 do.......... 27½
3700 West. Un...b. c. 75¾
1200 do......s3. 75¾
2500 do.......... 75⅝
1300 do......s3. 75⅝
3200 do.......... 75½
2100 do......s3. 75½
100 do......b3. 75⅝
1600 do.......... 75½
20 U. S. Express..... 65
25 do.....b.c. 64½
50 American Ex...... 65
45 Adams Ex...b.c.100
7 do.......... 99¾
800 Pac. Mail..b.c. 35¼
300 do.......... 35⅛
1700 do......s3. 35
500 do......s3. 34⅞
200 do......s3. 34¾
100 do.......... 34⅞
100 Quick. M..b.c.s3. 34
300 Erie.......b.c.s3. 29½
200 do.......... 29⅝
400 L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3. 75⅛
400 do......s3. 75
2300 do.......... 75
20 Harlem..........128
20 do.....b.c.128½
200 Illinois Central..101
100 do.....b.c.101
100 Panama..........111
700 Un. Pac...b.c.s3. 37⅜
100 do.........c. 37⅜
300 do......b3. 37½
100 do......s3. 37⅜
200 do.......... 37⅜
100 C. & N. W...b. c. 46
600 do.......... 45⅞
1000 do.......... 45¾
200 do.......... 45⅝
100 Cl. & P. Guar.b.c. 88¾
1000 C. & R. I...b. c.103
100 C.,M. & St.P..b.c. 37⅝
400 do.......... 37½
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59½
200 T., W. & W...b.c. 18½
100 do.......... 18⅜
300 do.......... 18¼
200 D., L. & W.b.c.c.107⅜
400 do..........107⅝
300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 31⅛
100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 25¾
200 do.......... 26
50 Morris & Essex... 95¾
100 At. & P. Pf...b. c. 17¼
200 do.......... 17⅜
200 do.......... 17
100 do.......... 17⅛
200 do.......... 17¼
400 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 50¾
200 do.......... 51
100 do.......... 51¼
100 do......s3. 51¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 92
10 Adams Express... 99⅞
55 do.......... 99¾
53 do......b3. 99¾
5 U. S. Express..... 65
1900 West. Union.s3. 75⅜
3000 do.......... 75⅜
300 do.......... 75¼
800 do.......... 75⅜
700 do.......... 75½
1400 do......b3. 75½
2000 do.......... 75⅜
500 do......s3. 75¼
500 do.......... 75¼
300 At. & Pac. Tel..... 27½
500 do.......... 28
100 do.......... 27¾
1500 Pacific Mail..... 34⅞
1000 do......s3. 34¾
600 do.......... 35
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3.101¼
200 Mich. Central.... 81
350 Erie............ 29⅝
300 do.......... 29¾
1000 Lake Shore..s3. 74⅞
900 do.......... 75
100 N. J. Central.....107
500 Union Pacific..... 37¼
200 do......s3. 37⅛
200 Ohio & Miss...... 30⅞
200 do.......... 31
100 C., C. & I. C....... 9¼
300 North-western.... 45⅝
1000 do.......... 45½
100 do.......... 45⅝
200 St. Paul......... 37½
100 St. Paul Pref..... 59¼
100 Toledo & Wab.... 18⅛
100 do.......... 18¼
300 do.......... 18⅜
300 At. & Pac. Pref... 17¼
200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 51

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day, notwithstanding that the volume of business was comparatively large, presented few features calling for detailed comment. The buoyancy that characterized Pacific Mail yesterday was not by any means apparent to-day, the stock being about the weakest on the list, declining from 35¾ to 34¾. Western Union was also conspicuously weak, selling at 76⅛@75¾@75½, and closing at 75¼. Report makes the weakness of the stock attributable, in some degree, to the retirement from the company of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert. It was rumored that Gen. Eckert would take the Presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, but nothing definite could be learned on that point. Lake Shore opened at 75¼, considerable sales being subsequently made at 75@74⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was about the most active stock on the list, advancing from 25½, the opening price, to 28, with a slight reaction at the close. Toledo and Wabash ranged from 18 to 18⅞, and closed at 18⅜. The Wabash Directors issued a circular offering to the stockholders the $2,500,000 7 ₱ cent. gold bonds of the company to raise money to pay the February interest, overdue equipment bonds, and floating debt. These bonds are now selling in the market very much below par.

The imbroglio in Pacific Mail still continues, and up to the closing of business nothing definite could be ascertained regarding the intentions of Mr. Russell Sage in connection with the Directorship, to which he has again been elected. The general gossip on the street represents Mr. Sage as having accomplished all he desired in getting Mr. Rufus Hatch to stultify himself to the extent of practically "taking back" all the vicious utterances he had previously made against Mr. Sage's conduct as an officer of the Pacific Mail Company, as well as in getting Messrs. Alexandre, Guion & Talcott to acknowledge, by their withdrawing their resignations when he was again elected a Director, Mr. Sage's fitness for the position. Having attained these objects, it is said, he is now ready to leave Mr. Hatch in the lurch, and let Pacific Mail affairs severely alone henceforth; at least, so far as active official connection with them on his part is concerned.

The foreign advices indicated very little change, and the market at London was reported quiet and steady, the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities being 3½ ₱ cent., and the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills 3¾ ₱ cent. To-day is ticket day, and to-morrow fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money and 92⅜@92½ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107⅜, 1867s at 107⅜@107½, 10-40s at 104⅜ and 5s at 103½, and Erie 27¼@27⅜. At Amsterdam, Central Pacifics closed at 79⅝, Union Pacific firsts at 77½, North-west Preferred at 52⅞, and Erie Shares at 25⅝. A moderate business was transacted in Sterling Exchange, but no change was recorded, either in the nominal or actual selling rates. The supply of bills, particularly commercial, continues small, and this is the main reason for the firmness of the market. At the close Bankers' 60 day Sterling Bills sold at $4 86, and demand at $4 90. Commercial Bills were quoted at $4 85@$4 85¾. The Gold market was firm early in the day, when the price advanced from 112⅝ to 112¾, owing to the large shipments of Specie to Europe; but at the close a decline to 12½ ensued, the latest sales being at that quotation. This decline was occasioned by liberal sales of gold, credited to a prominent banking firm. A belief that the Bank of England Directors will reduce the rate of discount to-morrow also had a tendency to weaken the market at the close. Cash Gold was in good supply, the carrying rates having ranged from 1 to 4 ₱ cent. The Customs receipts to-day were $376,000. The total payments by the Treasury on account of January interest, thus far, are $12,565,000.

Government bonds were firm and prices well maintained. The advance in gold has a tendency to strengthen the market. There was a moderately large and well-distributed business in Railroad bonds. Morris and Essex Firsts advanced to 109, New-York Central 6s of 1887 to 99, Union Pacific Firsts to 91, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy 8s to 111. Toledo and Wabash Firsts sold at 90, against 87 yesterday, and do. consolidated convertibles at 47½@48, against 45 yesterday. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, sold at 65, seconds at 62, and equipment at 40. State bonds were firmer for Tennessees, which advanced to 50½ for old ex-coupons, and to 51 for do., new. Missouri, Panama, and St. Joseph issue brought par, and Missouri Long 6s 95.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13 1875.

Gold receipts	$449,202 33
Gold payments	1,250,124 65
Gold balance	45,567,845 18
Currency receipts	924,983 47
Currency payments	1,015,995 45
Currency balance	44,755,623 67
Customs	376,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	689,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118¼	118⅜
American Gold	112⅝	112½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35
St. Paul Common	37⅞	37½
St. Paul Preferred	59½	59¼
Western Union	76¼	75¼
Union Pacific	37⅜	37⅛
Lake Shore	75⅜	75
Toledo and Wabash	18¼	18⅜
North-western Common	46⅛	45½
North-western Preferred	60⅜	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¾	107⅝
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	111	111
Erie	29⅝	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	31
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	9¼
Harlem	127⅝	127⅝

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅜	101¼	1,600
Erie	30	29½	8,900
Lake Shore	75¼	74⅞	16,700
Wabash	18⅞	18⅛	8,200
North-western	46⅜	45½	13,200
North-western Pref.	61½	61½	200
Rock Island	103¼	103	2,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38	37¼	10,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59¾	59¼	2,100
Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅞	250
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅝	107⅜	700
New-Jersey Central	107½	107	200
Michigan Central	81	81	200
Illinois Central	101	101	300
Union Pacific	37⅝	37⅛	18,900
Missouri Pacific	51¼	49	2,829
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	9¼	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	25	400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	17⅝	16	5,900
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜	30⅞	5,800
Panama	111	111	300
Western Union	76¼	75¼	52,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	28	25½	4,600
Pacific Mail	35⅛	34¾	30,400
Quicksilver	34	34	100
Adams Express	99¾	99¾	100
United States Express	64½	64	220
Total sales			187,499

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¼	118½
6s, 1881, r.	118⅜	118½	5-20s, 1867, c.	118⅜	118½
6s, 1881, c.	118⅝	118⅞	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, r.	114⅞	115	5-20s, 1868, c.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅞	115	10-40s, r.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	116⅛	116⅜	10-40s, c.	115⅜	115½
5-20s, 1864, c.	116⅜	116⅝	5s, 1881, r.	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118¼	5s, 1881, c.	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¼	118½	Cen. Pac. G. B.	93¼	93½
5-20s, '65, n. r.	117¼	117½	W. Pac. G. B.	85	85¼
5-20s, '65, n. c.	117¼	117½			

The Sub-treasury disbursed in coin $461,000 for interest and $116,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$42,282,000
Gold balances	1,618,650
Currency balances	1,956,566

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,022,184
Currency balances	21,839,853
Gold exchanges	5,867,217
Gold balances	750,015

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Ala. 5s, '83.......... 40½
Ala. 5s, '86.......... 40½
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 20
Conn. 6s..........103
Ga. 6s.......... 80½
Ga. 7s, new bds...... 90
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 84
Indiana 5s.......... 99
Kentucky 6s.........100
Louisiana 6s.......... 25
La. 6s, new bds...... 25
La. 6s, new F. debt.. 24
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 24
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 23
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 24½
La. 8s, Lev. bds., '75. 24
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 99
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 99
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 95½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 95
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 95
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 95
Fund. bds. due in '94. 91½
Long bds. due '81 to '91 94½
Asy. or Uvy., due '92. 92
H. & St. J., due '75.. 99
H. & St. J., due 76..100
N. Y. Reg., B'ty L...105½
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L.105½
N. Y. 6s. Canal L. '75.110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.113
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.113
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.113
N. Y. 5s Gold L.,'75.110
N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'76.110
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 26
N. C. 6s. April & Oc. 26
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 53½
N. C., N.C.R., A.&O. 53
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off. Jan. & July... 37
N. C., N. C. R. coup. off, April & Oc.... 37
N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 18½
N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 16½
N. C. new bds., J.&J. 16
N. C. new bs., A. & O. 14½
Ohio 6s, 1875.......... 99
Ohio 6s, 1881..........103
Ohio 6s, 1886..........104
Rhode Island 6s.....103½
South Carolina 6s.... 34
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 32½
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc.... 32
S. C. Fund. Act,'66.. 30
S. C. L. C.,'89, J. & J. 30
S. C. L. C.,'89, A. & O. 30
S. C. 7s of 1888........ 30
S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 7½
Tennessee 6s, old.... 71
Tenn. 6s, old, ex Cou. 50⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 72
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex C. 50⅛
Tenn. 6s, n., new se. 50
Texas 10s of 1876.... 96½
Virginia 6s, old..... 34
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 35
Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 35
Va. 6s, Con. bonds.. 55½
Va. 6s, ex mat. Cou.. 53¾
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 11¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....105⅜
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....102½
Alb. & Susq. 3d...... 98
B., H. & E. 1st...... 23
B., H. & E. Gd...... 25
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s. 46
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 48
C. & O. ex. coup.... 40
Chic. & Alton S. F.. 99
Chic. & Alton 1st....107
Chic. & Alton Inc...100½
La. & Mo. 1st, Gd... 90½
St. L., J., & C. 1st... 97⅛
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c., 1st.110¼
C., B. & Q. Con 7s...101½
Chic., R. I. & Pac...105¼
Cen. of N. J., 1st, N.109¼
Cen. of N. J., 1st, C.102⅞
Cen. of N. J., Con.C.105¼
Am. Dock & Imp.... 98½
M. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.109
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10PD. 93½
M.&S.P.1st,M.LaCD. 87¾
M. & St. P. 2d........ 76½
C. & N. W. S. Fund.103
C. & N. W. Int. bds.100
C. & N. W. Con.bds. 91
C. & N. W. 1st M.... 99¼
C. & N.W.Coup.G.B. 82¼
C. & N. W. R. G'd B. 82¼
G. & Chic. 2d M....101¾
Penn. 1st M. Conv.. 90
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.. 93
Win. & St. P. 1st M. 73
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.104½
D., L. & W. 1st M...101
D., L. & W. 2d M...108
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.107⅞
Mor. & Essex 1st M.108½
Mor. & Essex 2d M.105½
Mor. & E. Bds., 1900.100
Mor. & Essex Cons. 95
Mor. & E. 7s. of 1871.101⅜
Erie 1st M. Ex......103½
Erie 1st M. In......105½
Erie 2d M. 7s, '79...100½
Erie 3d M. 7s, '83...100¼
Erie 4th M. 7s, '80.. 97
Long Dock Bds.....101½
B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.'77. 86
B.,N.Y. & E. L. Bds. 86
H. & St. Jo. L'd G't.104
H. & St.Jo.8s,Con.M. 89⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 per c. '75 101
D. & Sioux City 1st.. 95
D. & S. City 2d Div. 95
C. Falls & M. 1st M. 80
M. So. 7 p c. 2d M...100½
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 p c.104¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...102¼
Cleve. & Tol. N. Bds.100¼
C., P. & A. Old Bds.100⅛
C. P. & A. New Bds.100¼
Det., Mon. & Tol. B.101
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.101
B. & State Line 7s..100
Lake Shore Div. Bds.100½
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.101
Lake Shore C. R 1st.101
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 91⅜
Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 90½
Mar. & Cin. 1st.....106½
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.102
M. C. 1st. 8s,'82, S. F.111⅞
N. J. South, 1st, 7s.. 30
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...103
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.111⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.110
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.106
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....101⅛
North Missouri 1st . 83⅝
O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 99
O. & Miss. Con...... 97½
O. & Miss. 2d. Con.. 81¾
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 93¼
C. P., San Joaq'n Br. 84¼
C. P. C. & Or'gn 1st.. 82¾
Western Pacific Bds. 85
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 90⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 90⅛
Union Pac. I. p. due. 95
Union Pac. S. F...... 81
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 91¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 79
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.. 99
P., F. W. & C. 1st ..106½
P., F. W. & C. 2d...102½
P., F. W. & C. 3d....100
Clev. & P. C. S. F....102
Clev. & Pitts. 3d....101
Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 68
Rome, W. & O.C.1st. 93¾
St. L. & I. M. 1st... 93
Alton & T. H. 1st....105½
Alton & T. H. 2d P. 91
Alton & T. H. 2d I.. 76
Tol., P. & W. E. D.. 80⅝
Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.. 35
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 89
Tol. & W. 1stSt.L.D. 63
Tol. & Wab. 2d. 62
Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 45½
Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 58
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 52
Laf., B. & M. 1st..... 57½
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 57½
Pekin, L. & D. 1st... 57½

And the following for City Bank shares:

American...........148
American Exchange.114½
Butchers & Drovers.130
Chatham............131
Chemical...........1500
City...............300
Citizens...........300
Commerce..........119⅞
Corn Exchange......128
First National......200
Fourth National..... 96
Fulton.............155
Gallatin National...128
German-American .. 90
Greenwich..........200
Hanover............ 95
Importers & Traders.200
Irving..............124
Mechanics...........135
Merchants...........117
Merch'ts' Exchange..101
Nassau..............105
New-York............123
New-York County...205
North American...... 96½
Pacific..............160
Peoples.............138
Phenix.............. 95
Republic............105¼
Shoe & Leather......148
St. Nicholas.........108
State of New-York..108
Union...............130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s. Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	104	104½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¼	129¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	54½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅝	54¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18⅛	18¼
Northern Central Railroad	33¾	34
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¾	99

The Resolute Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, will pay on the 14th inst., a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.*

A semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.* has been declared by the Standard Fire Insurance Company.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ Cent.*

A semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand, has been declared by the Lennox Fire Insurance Company.

The Amity Insurance Company will pay on demand a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*

Attention is called to the exhibit of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, in our advertising columns, which makes a very creditable showing. Its bonds and mortgages, and United States bonds, as appears from the statement of the affairs of the company, largely exceed its total liabilities.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls......... 295
B. E. Peas, bags.... 42
Bees-wax, pks....... 2
Copper, bdls........ 23
Cotton, bales....... 1,600
Flour, bbls......... 9,038
Meal, bbls.......... 52
Meal, bags.......... 647
Wheat, bushels...... 5,080
Corn, bushels....... 29,300
Oats, bushels....... 23,775
Malt, bushels....... 5,000
Peas, bushels....... 600
Grass Seed, bags.... 1,166
Oat-meal, bags...... 200
Cotton-seed, bags... 231
Bullion, pigs....... 304
Dried Fruit, pks.... 132
Eggs, bbls.......... 807
Hops, bales......... 101
Grease, pks......... 144
Hides, No........... 326
Hides, bdls......... 54
Leather, sides...... 9,459
Pea-nuts, bags...... 63
Rice, pks........... 20
Resin, bbls......... 554
Lead, pigs.......... 500
Spirits Turp., bbls. 32
Tar, bbls........... 74
Sumac, bags......... 140
Starch, pks......... 675
Sugar, bbls......... 767
Stearine, pks....... 128
Oil-cake, pks....... 850
Butter, pks......... 2,362
Cheese, pks......... 27
Beef, pks........... 308
Pork, pks........... 507
Cut-meats, pks...... 916
Lard, tcs........... 1,283
Lard, kegs.......... 14
Dressed Hogs, No.... 730
Skins, bales........ 10
Tallow, pks......... 16
Tea, pks............ 39
Tobbaco, hhds....... 16
Tobacco, pks........ 746
Brandy, pks......... 49
Wine, pks........... 38
Wool, bales......... 459
Whisky, bbls........ 390

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately inquired for at 30½c.@32c. for Yellow.

COAL—Trade in nearly all kinds has been on a very limited scale, with values quoted essentially as before. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been nominally steady, but very dull. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull and nominally unchanged, but weak. Rio very tame, awaiting samples of cargo by the Copernicus.

COOPERAGE STOCK—More sought after, with Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$200; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.

CORDAGE—There has not been much inquiry for supplies of any description. Holders, however, have been comparatively firm in their views. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do., 6-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 16½c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 12c; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 13c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13c.; do., do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 12½c.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at unchanged prices. Demand mostly from spinners. Sales have been reported since our last of only 557 bales, (of which — bales were placed on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 379 bales to spinners, and 78 bales to speculators. There has been a restricted movement reported for forward delivery, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., influenced, in part, by reported free arrivals at New-Orleans, but rallying subsequently, and closing firm under the advices of a moderate aggregate of receipts at the shipping ports, and private reports of increased firmness at Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening and 9,900 bales to-day,) with 3,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 1-32c.; February, 15 5-32c.; March, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; April, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; May, 16 3-16c.; June, 16½c.; July, 16¾c.; August, 16 15-16c., ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,600 bales, of which 381 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 9,894 bales, against 9,645 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, but at a further reduction of about 10c. ₱ bbl., under more urgent offerings of stock. The firmness of ocean freight room is against the export movement. Trade and family brands have been generally dull and heavy. The sales since our last have been 11,150 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 40, mostly at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 60; and trade and family Extras at proportionately reduced prices....Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping Extras at the quoted rates, partly for the West Indies....Southern Flour has been inactive at a shade easier prices; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour without further change; sales, 400 bbls....Corn-meal steady; equal to 550 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—The business in Wheat to-day has been unusually light. The demand from all sources has been very limited, and buyers have been unwilling to pay within 1c.@2c. a bushel of asking rates on either Spring or Winter. Holders of prime have been insisting on previous figures. Sales have been reported of only 3,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 12½c. for Milling; 8,000 bushels choice do. (last evening) at $1 15, afloat; equal to a boat-load of about average No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 09; and a few odd lots of No. 3 and No. 1 Spring and Amber and White Western at about former quotations....A livelier business has been reported in new Corn, opening at a shade easier prices, but closing rather more firmly. The inquiry has been largely on export account. Old Corn has been neglected and nominal; quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at 86c.@88¼c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 88c.@88¼c. for strictly prime, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, and (nominally) 94c.@95c. for old Mixed Western, in store....Rye dull at former figures; 1,100 bushels State, from docks, sold at 93½c....Barley in quite moderate demand at about steady rates. Sales, 5,500 bushels Canada West at $1 60, and 3,500 bushels Jefferson County at $1 42½, and 3,000 bushels two-rowed State, in store, at $1 30. Some 55,000 bushels German, purchased some time since, to arrive, were received here by steam yesterday....Malt and Peas as last quoted....Oats have been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade inquiry, with sales reported of 37,500 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 68c.@71c. for White do.; 68c.@68½c. for mixed State; and 69c.@70c. for White do....Feed has been moderately sought after, and quoted at from $22@$31 ₱ ton. Hay has been in fair request, mostly for local use, and quoted steady. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c.; Oat at 45c.@60c., ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, on a fair demand. Sales: 2,600 Vera Cruz and 600 Wet-salted Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands, 219,700 Hides and 1,179 bales do., against 63,200 Hides and 644 do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has not been much animation in this line. Holders, however, have been confident in their views. Desirable grades have been offered with reserve. We quote: New-Yorks, good to very choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c., Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A comparatively dull market has been noted for nearly all descriptions of stock. Prices, however, have been without important change.

LEATHER—Has been generally in good request with values well maintained on most kinds of stock. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Oronoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California. Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California. Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@29c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ ℔.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Generally dull within the previous range; 84 bbls. strictly choice to fancy new crop New-Orleans sold at 65c.@66½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet, but quoted steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable, in lots; and Strained Resin at $2 10@$2 15. Sales, 400 bbls. good Strained, small pks., at $2 40 ₱ 280 ℔s.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 6¼c.@6⅜c.... Of Refined, 3,000 bbls., last half of January, sold at 12½c., quoted for early delivery at 12½c.@12⅝c.; market inactive....At Philadelphia, Refined dull at 12c.@12¼c....Case Oil and Naphtha essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak, with new Western Mess quoted at $20 50 and old at $20, for early delivery, without important dealings. Of prime Mess, 250 bbls. sold, part at $19@$19 12½. For forward delivery, new Western Mess dull, with February options quoted at $19 75@$19 87½, and March at $19 75@$20; sales, 500 bbls., March, at $20, (last evening.)....Dressed Hogs in limited demand and quoted down to 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for City, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Western....Cut-meats steady, but quiet; sales, 13,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10½c., and small lots of other City bulk stock at unchanged rates. Western quoted as before, but without important business....Bacon has been in quite moderate demand, yet held with confidence; sales include 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅝c., and 2,000 boxes Western cured stock, various January and February deliveries, mostly for early delivery, on the basis of 10⅝c. for Long and Short Clear, and 10⅞c. for Short Clear....Lard has been quiet, but held firmly for early delivery, with sales reported, since our last, of 200 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 14½c.@14¾c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.@13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined, for the French markets, at 14¼c. For forward delivery there has been an active business reported in Western Steam, the earlier dealings showing considerable depression, under the less favorable Western advices, but the later transactions indicating more firmness. Sales have been reported of 3,750 tcs., February options, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 14c., with January also quoted at 14c.; 5,000 tcs., March, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 250 tcs. April, and 250 tcs., May, at 14¼c.; 250 tcs., seller six months, at 13 15-16c., and a settlement of a contract, six months' option, at 14c....Beef quoted as before on a restricted business; sales 75 bbls. And of Beef Hams, 60 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, moderately inquired for on the previous basis as to values. Strictly choice Butter and best makes of Cheese held with firmness.

SALT—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies at former rates, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues in light demand at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SKINS—Trade has been on a moderate scale; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 60c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; P yta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been quoted about steady, though dull, in the wholesale line. The jobbing trade has been fair. Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 5c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount; Castile, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been quoted steady on a moderate demand, mostly in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato quoted nominally at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in very moderate request, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$110, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet and somewhat nominal on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining stock. Refiners are not in urgent need of supplies. Sales, to-day, were 200 bxs. Derosne, reported at 9⅝c., and 300 bxs., mixed stock, on private terms. And, last evening, 229 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c., and 883 bxs. and 880 bags do. at 9⅛c. And, a few days since, (but only just made public,) 644 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔....Refined quoted at about ⅛c. ₱ ℔. lower, and quiet.

TALLOW—Firm and in good request; sales equal to 147,000 ℔s., very good to strictly prime, at 8⅞c.@9c. ....Stearine quoted very firm on the basis of 15c. for choice City, and 14⅝c.@14¾c. for prime Western, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales, 80,000 ℔s. City, part for forward delivery, and 350 tcs. prime Western, March to May options, on private terms.

TEAS—Quoted firm and in good request; 2,900 half-chests Green and 400 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but held firmly, on the basis of $1 10, gold, for Arctic, ₱ ℔. Offerings limited.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been quiet; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at 97c.@97½c. And of Alcohol, 100 bbls. at equal to 95½c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very liberal business has been transacted in the way of Grain engagements on berth, chiefly by steam for Liverpool, with rates closing a shade firmer. The offerings of Provisions, Cotton, and other general cargo were moderate at about late figures. Room was not plenty. The chartering movement was moderate, with quotations in most instances ruling about steady. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was most sought after. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for the Grain, Tobacco, and Cotton trades. West India business was comparatively slow....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn, (reported,) at 9d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 50 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels at 10¼d.@10¾d., and 24,000 bushels at 10½d.@11d., closing at the latter figures, ₱ bushel; 570 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔.; a small lot of Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 150 bags Seed on private terms; 550 bbls. Apples on the basis of 5s. ₱ bbl., 190 pks. Provisions at 50s., 1,400 bxs. Cheese on private terms, quoted at 55s.@60s., and 50 tons Leather at 60s. ₱ ton. Also a British steam-ship, 911 tons, hence, with about 54,000 bushels Grain (a full cargo, two-thirds of which in bulk,) at 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; another, 1,397 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And two ships, 1,263 and 1,247 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, and another, 1,351 tons, with do., from Astoria, on private terms. And two barks, 634 and 400 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 71s. 3d.@72s. 6d.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9¼d. ₱ bushel, 100 pks. Provisions at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s., 150 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 ℔s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (reported) on private terms....For Newport, a British brig, 310 tons, hence, with about 15,000 quarters Grain, in bags, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and 150 tons Oil-cake, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 140 tons, hence, with Bone Dust, in bags, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 593 tons, 3,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s.; a Norwegian bark, 453 tons, with about 2,900 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,141 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. The rate on Grain, hence by steam, in our last should have been printed 7d. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ₱ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton; and 300 bbls. Dried Apples at 6s. ₱ bbl. Also, a German bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, very little produce offering by steam or sail, and rates nominally unchanged. The regular steam lines have extensive contracts for Lard shipments through January, made ahead, and reported by us some time since....For Cronstadt, a ship with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. ₱ ℔....For Alicante, an Italian bark, 393 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 40s. for Kentucky and 35s. for Virginia hhds....For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a British brig, 249 tons, hence, with Flour at $1 ₱ bbl., and an American schooner, 525 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $16.... For Matanzas and orders, a bark, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c....For Neuvitas and back, an American schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar in hhds. and $1 25 for do. in bxs.; $4 50 for Melado, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Cardenas and orders, three brigs, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 17c.@18c....For St. Jago and back, an American schooner, 292 tons, reported on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 203 tons, reported on the basis for 40c. for Sugar....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, at $8 50....For New-York, a schooner with Molasses, from Cienfuegos, at $3; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 968 bales; exports coastwise, 999 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 84,352 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,386 bales; sales, 1,125 bales; stock, 99,885 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 414 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 75,459 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,525 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 4,046 bales; gross, 4,075 bales; sales, 4,750 bales; stock, 277,182 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was brisk at fair rates, being 9½c.@14½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¼ cwt.@11¾c. cwt., on 56 ℔s.@61 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $25@$92 ₱ head, Calves generally included. Veals were scarce, and sold at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Grass Calves held on sale. Sheep were rather slow of sale at 5¾c.@6⅝c. Lambs held on sale. Live Hogs held on sale; City Dressed, 8½c.@8⅞c.; Western Dressed, 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ ℔.; trade dull.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 89 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 97 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., and $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., scant; 64 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@13½c. per ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 8 choice quality Illinois Steers at 14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 11¾ cwt., scant. W. Thompson sold for self 37 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c., weight 5¼ cwt., 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 51 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 200 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 104 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. R. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 4 State Veals, average weight 150 ℔s. ₱ head, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.; 4 Cows and their Calves at $25@$60@$70 ₱ head. There were also sold at same yards 3 Cows at $65 ₱ head, 2 Cows at $67 50 ₱ head, 4 Cows at $78 ₱ head, 1 Cow for $92, 2 Cows for $90.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Up to noon there had been no sales of Sheep by salesmen. Two cars had been sold by owners, (one car on private terms,) and 187 Sheep, weight 17,500 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 1 Cow and her calf for $75.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 217 mixed Western Sheep, weight 16,090 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,400 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. Held on sale, one car of Hogs. Judd & Buckingham sold 395 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,500 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 199 State Sheep, weight 15,940 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔., and on yesterday afternoon 784 Ohio Sheep, weight 69,300 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔. T. H. Reid held on sale 2½ cars of Hogs.

At Weehawken Yards.—There were sold by owners 4 State Oxen, gross weight 6,800 ℔s., at 12c. ₱ ℔. on 56 ℔s. net; 13 State Cows at $33 ₱ head. Two cars of Beeves were held on sale.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards, for week ending Jan 11, 1875: 880 head of Horned Cattle, 5,287 Sheep, 348 Calves and Veals, 6,091 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards, for yesterday and to-day: 879 head of Horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 223 Veals, 176 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards, for yesterday and to-day: 2,066 Sheep and Lambs, 37 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 6,525 Hogs, 1,789 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,207 head, making the total supply for the week 5,168 head, or 304 cars, against 283 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow at yesterday's prices; the sales amounted to 1,400 head; 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 921 to 1,250 ℔s. at $4@$6 30; 450 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 850 to 1,270 ℔s., at $4 65@$5 75; 70 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 867 to 896 ℔s., at $4 35@5; 50 head State Stillers, averaging 1,448 ℔s., at $4 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,200 head, making the total supply 13,400 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week. The market opened slow at yesterday's prices. Purchasers looking for a decline. There were about 20 cars in the yards for sale, mostly of medium quality; sales of 3,600 head Western Sheep, ranging from 82 to 113 ℔s., at $5 15@$6 34; 175 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 86 ℔., at $5 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,300 head, against 12,100 head for the same time last week. The market was slow; sales of 1,000 head Yorkers at $6 50@$6 75; 700 head heavy Hogs at $7@$7 25, buyers asking ¼c. higher on heavy Hogs; twenty-two cars in the yards unsold, mostly light, fair quality.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and steady; dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 88⅜c., cash; 88½c.@88⅝c., February; 89½c., March; No. 3 do., 83¼c.; Rejected, 76c.@76½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 66c., cash; 66¼c., February; 71⅛c., May; Rejected, 61c.@61¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52¾c., cash; 53c., February. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand, firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 18. Dressed Hogs dull and declining; Light, $7 50@$8 20; Heavy, $8. Pork dull and declining at $18 50@$18 60 cash; $18 67½, February; $18 95, March. Lard in fair demand; firm at $13 35, cash; $13 47½, February. Bulk Meats steady; unchanged. Whisky in fair demand; lower at 94c. On the call of the board this afternoon everything was quiet and unchanged. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Receipts—2,700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 11,600 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. at yesterday's quotations. Wheat neglected; asking for car-lots of No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 06; No. 1 do., $1 15; No. 1 hard do., $1 16. Corn stronger; sales, 10 cars new, on the track, to arrive, at 79c.; 1,500 bushels new, in store, 80c.@81c.; 400 bushels No. 2 old Western, in store, 85c. Oats held above buyers' views; no sales. Rye in fair demand and scarce; sales, 3 cars of State, to arrive, on the track, at $1. Barley firmer; sales not reported; asking $1 42@$1 48 for Canada. Dressed Hogs higher at $9@$9 25. Pork quiet at $20 50. Highwines nominally 98c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07@$1 07¼; No. 3 do., 88½c. bid. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@68½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 57c.@59c. Barley firmer; some sales higher; No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 40. Rye firm at $1 02½. Whisky firmer at 94c. Pork declining at $18 75 for March. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. Lard dull; offered at $13 30; no bid. Live Hogs in fair demand, steady; shipping lots, $5 50@$6 50; Packing, $6 50@$7. Cattle quiet; not many desirable lots on the market; good to choice native Steers would bring $5 50@$6 25; common to fair Butchers', $2@$4 25; extra Texans, $4 50@$5. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Boston Wool Market—All descriptions of domestic Wool are steady and firm, full prices being readily obtained for desirable lots; there is no particular pressure to buy or sell, but stocks are so light in the hands of manufacturers that many of them are forced to buy from week to week, and the sales foot up a full average. The market is firm for Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, including XXX and No. 1, at 53½c.@57c., with very little of any grade to be had under 55c.; Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces at 49c.@53c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 55c.@62½c. Pulled Wool has been in fair demand and is firmer. The principal sales of Super and X have been in the range of 45c.@52½c.; and small lots of very choice Eastern and Maine Super at an advance on the market. California Wool remains unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy; No. 2 Red Western, $1 19; others unchanged. Corn firmer; White Southern, 80c.@84c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 82½c., in elevator; 80c. on steamer. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 63c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye quiet and steady at $1@$1 02. Hay very dull, unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady, unchanged. Western Butter dull, except choice Roll, which is scarce and wanted; Tub and Rolls, 30c.@32c. Petroleum quiet but firm; held at 6c.@6½c. Coffee quiet, unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Petroleum firm; Crude, 9c.; Refined, 12¼c.@12½c. Clover-seed, 10c. Flour—Business small; quotations lower; Extra, $4 25@$4 62½; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 21; White, $1 25@$1 36. Corn firmer; Yellow, 83c.@83½c.; Mixed Western, 82½c.@84c. Oats—White, 67c.; Mixed, 65c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $20 50@$21. Whisky 98c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@41c.; Western, 32c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet; fancy New-York, 15¾c.@16¼c.; prime Western, 14¼c.@15½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 31 c.@32c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2 at 83¾c.; February, 89c.; March, 90c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 50½c. Corn steadier; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.; New, in store, 62¾c. Rye in good demand and higher; No. 1, in store, 94½c. Barley stronger and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 29; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions weak and a shade easier. Mess Pork, $18 50, cash; $18 65 February; Prime Mess, $16 25; Extra Prime, $13 50. Sweet-pickled Hams lower at 10½c.@11c., according to size and condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c., loose; Middles, 9½c.@11¼c., boxed. Lard—Prime nominally steady; Kettle Rendered, 13⅞c.@14c.; Steam do., 13⅝c. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 08; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 08¾; February, $1 10; March, $1 12½; April, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 08; Rejected Red, 94¼c. Corn dull. Oats declining; White, 59¼c.; Michigan, 57¼c. Clover-seeds, $6; Mammoth, $6 50. Dressed Hogs quiet. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye unchanged. Barley firm and scarce. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet at $19. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6⅜c. Whisky quiet and firm at 93c.; advancing tendency.

OSWEGO, Jan. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan held at $1 33, afloat. Corn dull; sales, one car at 88c. High Mixed held at 90c. Barley quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 47@$1 47½; 1,500 bushels State at $1 35. Corn-meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36 ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, in fair demand, at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at $1. Provisions steady, fairly active. Pork nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Lard, 14½c.@15c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whisky, 92c. Bagging quiet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Wheat nominal and unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 1 White Western at $1 38. Rye, in the street, 90c.@93c. Corn dull at 85c.@87c.; sales, 1 car new Low Mixed Western at 85c., and State, 95c. Oats very dull and unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 2 White State at 64c. Barley quiet; sales, 4 cars No. 2 Six-rowed State on private terms; No. 1 Two-rowed State at $1 32, and No. 1 Four-rowed do. at $1 40; Canada West nominal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 60c., No. 2 do., 58c.; White, 61c. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car-lots, 10¼c.; Legal Test, 11¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Hogs $6 [illegible] 65. Receipts—1,300. Shipments—1,700.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Day Calender of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 14, is as follows: Nos. 329, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 336, 337, 340, 341.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
48—U. S. Rolling Stock Co. vs. Erie Railroad Co.
49—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll.
76—Rooney vs. Lazare.
93—Corbin, Jr., vs. Knapp.
98—Corbin, Jr., vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
102—Devlin, &c., vs. Devlin.
115—Haas, &c., vs. Oppenheimer, &c.
116—Thurber vs. Wolff, &c.
119—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright, &c.
139—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
142—Thornton vs. Halloway.
149—Board of Supervisors vs. Tenth National Bank.
150—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank.
151—The Mayor, &c., vs. Watson.
170—Thornton vs. Halloway.
195—Curry vs. Curry.
196—Price vs. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Co.
204—Cazade, &c., vs. Tyler.
205—Fliess, &c., vs. Tyler.
206—Burke, &c., vs. Tyler.
207—Bellows, &c., vs. Tyler.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
137—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Lacy, Ex'x, et al.
138—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Lacey.
145— —— vs. ——.
148— —— vs. ——.
66— —— vs. ——.
6—Renfield, guardian, &c., vs. James et al.
7—Same vs. Same.
198—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
3—Tradesmen's Nat. B'k. vs. McFeely et al.
142—Speyers vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
143—Same vs. Same.
157— —— vs. ——.
199—Harris vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
200—Whelan vs. Gloucester.
201—Bronson vs. Dimock.
202—Alexander P. Ch. vs. P. Ch. Fifth av. and Nineteenth st.
203—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.
205—Schenck vs. Ingraham.
206—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.
207—Claflin et al. vs. Lenheine.
208—Zimmerman versus Schoenfeldt.
209—Merritt vs. Scott et al.
210—Phelps vs. Trimm et al.
211—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.
212—Whitney vs. Whitney.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
88—Boyd et al. vs. Crane.
7—Boyd, Executor, vs. De La Montague.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
53—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.
11—Ritter vs. Boody.
161—Young vs. Gassenheimer et al.
96—Cotton et al. vs. Parsons et al.
97—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
98—Man vs. Koehler et al.
100—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
46—Devine vs. Bird et al.
67—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
91—Seitz vs. Smithson.
106—Stern vs. Goeppe.
108—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
4—Comstock vs. Gardner.
114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
115—Hart vs. Muchmore.
116—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
117—Hurd vs. Burchard.
48—6—118.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1024, 702, 950½, 471, 1018, 984, 998, 888, 1062, 1896, 154, 246, 1306, 1266, 1126, 88, 1122½, 680, 410½, 1592½, 866, 2032.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
442—Varick vs. Lawson et al.
645—Lawrence vs. Terry.
789—Walsh vs. Mead.
2077—Friel vs. The Mayor, &c.
799—Hawes vs. Robinson.
929—Agate vs. Bemis.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
867—Hull vs. Harris et al.
1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1887—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
1765—Hearsay vs. The Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
937—Beekman, Receiver, &c., vs. Whitman.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
907—Neidig vs. The Mayor, &c.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1715—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, C. J.; Curtis and Speir, JJ.

Nos.
20—Murphy et al. vs. Keyes.
43—Hale vs. Omaha National Bank.
39—Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guar. & Ind. Co.
40—Brown vs. Combes et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
756—Levy vs. O'Conor et al.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor &c.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.
872—Currier vs. Manhattan R. E. Association.
824—Moulton vs. Garrison.
876—Brassington vs Brennan, Sheriff.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
800—Root vs. Lauterbach et al.
—Hegeman vs. Crantrell et al.
878—Leonard vs. Tilton et al.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Company.
882—Voltz vs. Fourth National Bank.
884—Strong, Receiver, vs. Root et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
24—Grafton vs. Weeks.
48—Schepp vs. Mittnacht et al.
25—Neuendorff vs. Duryea et al.
32—Schott vs. Wright.
34—Miller vs. Burke.
46—Dixon vs. Schifler.
69—McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.
70—Miller vs. Samter.
71—Murphy et al. vs. Butteman, impleaded.
72—Lewis et al. vs. Tucker.
73—Muirson vs. The Mayor, &c.
74—Harrington, Adm'r, vs. Libby.
49—Bruce vs. Burr et al.
42—Foster vs. McMullen et al.
40—Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
275—Golde vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2177—Bruns vs. The Mayor.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
2301—Sparks vs. The Mayor.
2124—Conway vs. The Mayor.
2339—Lanigan vs. The Mayor.
2370—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
1870—McGrane vs. The Mayor.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1902—Carmody vs. The Mayor.
2362—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1116—Vanderbilt vs. Erie Railway Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1128—Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co. vs. Brennan.
940—Bunney vs. Ruppert.
1115—Keech vs. Wormser.
1106—Silverman vs. Steiner.
1167—Cohen vs. Mayer.
2125—Nast vs. Dollner.
2126—Same vs. Same.
2127—Same vs. Same.
1247—Carpenter vs. Boynton.
1796—Moulton vs. Wood.
2438—Greenebaum et al. vs. Fischer.
1295—North Amer. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hartog.
1296—Hennues vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1297—Hennessy vs. Bartlett.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1603—Josmez vs. Evereart.
1910—Alexander vs. Bennett.
1943—Jacobs et al. vs. Hernstein.
1865—Hogan vs. Croker, Jr.
2122—Boyce vs. O'Brien.
1266—Butcher et al. vs. Briggs.
2377—Butler et al. vs. Hazlett et al.
756—Scott vs. Drennan.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.
1078½—Popper vs. Pulvermaster.
1299—McNeff vs. Cronin.
1301—Fellows vs. McKinley.
1303—Bier vs. Bier.
1304—Same vs. Same.
1305—Rouss vs. Strenz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2052—Phillips vs. Coughlin et al.
2526—Dambmann et al. vs. Julian et al.
2274—Keechler et al. vs Husted.
1055—Caples vs. Lorrigan.
2466—Wilmore vs. Levy.
2490—Slote et al. vs. Hastie.
2640—Hayman vs. Chylie.
1088—Claflin et al. vs. Beebe.
2310—Babcock et al. vs. Wylie.
1079—Mulvey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1066—Adee vs. Stead.
1137—Murphy et al. vs. Place.
1138—Verplanck et al. vs. Hall.
1072—Stoutenberg vs. McClave et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Edward McKnight, Thomas Tighe, John Smith, Peter Hoian, robbery.
James Robinson, Albert Regan, burglary.
John Forrest, burglary.
John Gleason, burglary.
Andrew Johnson, burglary.
William Johanson, burglary.
Bridget Dunn, assault and battery.
James Dewitt, assault and battery.
Hugh Campbell, assault and battery.
Wolf Lewtanski, assault and battery.
Peter Lome, assault and battery.
Daniel O'Hara, assault and battery.
Mary Meyers, grand larceny.
Lewis Anzat, grand larceny.
Si Sam, grand larceny.
Frank Webb, grand larceny.
William Hett Krampler, grand larceny.
John M. Mozante, petit larceny.
Albert Apell, petit larceny.
William H. Degnan, petit larceny.
John Dane, petit larceny.
John Courfat, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Wylie vs. Stilwell, New vs. Anthony, Stilwell vs. Shuninien et al.; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Roe vs. Roe; case and amendments settled; see memorandum.

Cousiney vs. Pearsall; see memorandum for counsel.

Papemeyer vs. Papemeyer; Referee's report confirmed and a decree of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

Marshal vs. Gibson et al.; motion denied.

Foster vs. Dingee; application denied.

Kranz vs. Kranz; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly.

Appleton vs. Mudgett; judgment affirmed by default.

Soper vs. Rich; Nickloy vs. Hazlett; Sheehy vs. Tomlinson. These three cases taken on submission.

Smith vs. Babcock Manufacturing Company; argued and order affirmed.

Goldman vs. Reichault: order affirmed by default.

Hiler vs Stokes et al.; ordered that Fitch, as attorney, be stayed for five days from applying for and drawing the money now in the hands of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, in this case adjudged by the order, when affirmed, to belong to him, said Fitch, to give appellants time to appear and give security thereon.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Goodkind vs. Stenfel; judgment granted.

Sparks vs. Sparks; reference ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

Bruce vs. Burr; motion denied.

Kroomer vs. Zwickert; complaint dismissed.

Johnson vs. Judkins; justification of sureties to proceed.

Hiler vs. Hettrich; motion denied without prejudice.

Hawkins vs. The Mayor; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

A DIVORCED WOMAN'S RIGHT OF DOWER.

Anna Kade vs. *Max Lamber.*—Plaintiff, who had obtained a divorce from her husband, sued to recover her dower in property purchased by defendant from her former husband, and purchased by the latter after the decree of divorce had been obtained. The court holds that the decree of divorce severed the marriage contract, and there being no marriage contract in existence at the time the divorced husband purchased the property in question, her right of dower did not attach thereto.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 13—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27½. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 62f. 7½c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is 1¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 2½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales 20,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅝d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 7⅝d.; do., do. shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard 69s. ₱ cwt. Pork—84s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@47s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Spanish Gold, 207@208; American, 212@213. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 85@87 premium; short sight, 88@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 104@105 premium; short sight, 106@108 premium; on London, 128@130 premium; on Paris, 107@108 premium. Sugar nominal.

A RECORD OF QUEEN ISABELLA'S CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Gazette de France* publishes a Carlist letter, which, by way of commentary on Prince Alfonso's glowing description of Queen Isabella's constitutional Government, gives the subjoined catalogue of the disorders which signalized her reign:

"1. 1836, insurrection of several sergeants at La Granga; Quesada, Captain General, was dragged through the streets of the capital and assassinated; 2. 1837, Sergeant Garcia, poniard in hand, forced the Regent Dona Christina to sign a Progresista Constitution; 3. 1840, Espartero expelled Dona Christina and made himself Regent; 4. 1841, *Pronunciamiento* of Gens. Don Diego Leon and Don Manuel Concha; the former was captured and shot, the latter succeeded in escaping; 5, 1843, Narvaez, seconded by Louis Philippe, under the promise of the double marriage, re-entered Spain, gave battle at Airdoz, and in his turn expelled Espartero; 6. 1845, *Pronunciamiento* of O'Donnell, Captain General of Navarre, at Pampeluna; he was forced to quit the country; 7. 1848, double insurrection at Madrid and in Galicia, Prim and Buceta heading the former; Narvaez was fired upon, his aide de camp being killed; one of the blunderbusses taken from the insurgents bore the inscription 'Juan Prim;' Captain General Fulgosio hastened to the Puerta del Sol, and fell mortally wounded; 8. 1854, on the 2d of February, the Socialist Priest Merino struck Dona Isabella with a poniard when she had just recovered from her confinement and was returning from the palace chapel; 9. 1854, in February, Gen. Hori made a *Pronunciamiento* at Saragossa at the head of four squadrons; defeated a few days afterward, he was captured and shot; 10. 1854, O'Donnell's grand revolution—Dulce's *Pronunciamiento*, with the cavalry battle of Vicalvaro; Espartero left Logrodo, and pronounced at Saragossa the famous phrase '*Cumplasse la voluntad nacional*'—'Let the national will be accomplished;' 11. 1856, on the 16th of July O'Donnell dismissed Espartero; the national Militia disarmed, triumph of the Liberal Union; 12. 1857, Socialist movement in Andalusia; Lasala shot by dozens the insurgents of Seville, &c.; 13. 1862, imprudent war and dissensions, defeat in San Domingo; 14. 1865, Prim's *Pronunciamiento* at Alcala, near Madrid; 15. 1866, on the 22d of June, revolt of the Madrid artillery, directed by Prim, commanded by Pierrad; 16. 1867, insurrection of Pierrad and Moriones in Upper Aragon; 17. 1868, on the 18th of September, coalition of Cadiz, battle of Alcolea; on the 29th of September deposition of Dona Isabella at Madrid, triumph of the Triumvirate—Prim, Serrano, Topete. Blood flowed in torrents in all these *Pronunciamientos*; it flowed also during the elections of the Cortes which adopted the following Constitutions: 1. 1834, Royal Statute of the 10th of April, Martinez De la Rosa, a real *olla podrida* of the Constitution of Cadiz, Charles X., charter, &c.; 2. 1837, Progresista Constitution, Espartero; 3. 1845, Moderate Constitution, Narvaez; 4. 1852, Reactionary Reforms of Bravo Murillo; 5. 1854, Declaration proposing for the first time liberty of worship, opposed with so much eloquence by Nocedal, a Carlist, and Rios Rosas, a Unionist; 6. Liberal Union Constitution, grafted on the Moderate one of 1845; Posada Herrera's work, O'Donnell being President of the Council of Ministers; 7. 1868, Scheme of Democratic Constitution prepared for the arrival of Don Amadeo and adopted in 1869. To the intestine struggles of the Liberals, we should add the Carlist wars—1, the seven years' war; 2, the war of 1849; 3, that of 1854; 4, that of 1860; 5, that of 1868. Dona Isabella De Bourbon's reign commenced in October, 1833, and ended in September, 1868. During this period of thirty-five years it was opposed by seventeen *Pronunciamientos* and five Carlist wars, and transformed by seven Constitutions or reforms."

THE BURNING OF THE COSPATRICK.

Following is the text of a special dispatch sent to the London *Daily Telegraph*, from Madeira Dec. 28, in relation to the burning of the Cospatrick:

"The ship British Sceptre, bound from Calcutta to Dundee, put into St. Helena on the 6th of December, having picked up at sea, on the 27th of November, in latitude 28° 50′ south, longitude 12° 44′ east, a boat containing Macdonald, the second officer; Thomas Lewis, seaman; James Cotter, seaman, and R. Hamilton, seaman, of the ship Cospatrick, Capt. Elmslie, which had caught fire on the 17th of November, in latitude 37° 15′ south, longitude 12° 25′ east. The four men had been in the boat for ten days without water or any kind of food, and, after being taken on board the Sceptre, Hamilton died raving mad. It appears from the statements of the survivors that during those ten days they had existed solely on the dead bodies of their companions, of whom there were originally thirty in the same boat.

Macdonald, the second mate, reports that at midnight on the 17th of November, it being at the time his watch below, the first alarm was given that the ship was on fire. It was then supposed that the mischief had originated in the boatswain's locker. Immediately the most strenuous efforts were made to put the fire out, but it continued to spread. All endeavors proved vain, and in the course of an hour or two from the first signal being given the ship was a mass of flames. When completely gutted by the fire the hull still floated, and the boats remained alongside her till Thursday, the 19th of November, when she sank. Capt. Elmslie and his wife and Dr. J. F. Cadle stayed by the ship till the last moment, and then jumped overboard and were drowned.

When the fire was at its worst there was a rush to the boats, which seemed to have been soon filled, and then a scene of indescribable horror ensued. 'It was,' says the second mate, 'awful to see men, women, and children drowning round the burning vessel, with no means to save them.'

The chief officer, Mr. Charles Romaine, five seamen, and twenty-five passengers, had taken refuge in another boat, which kept company with the one picked up by the Sceptre for two days, when they were driven apart by a hard gale. What became of them afterward is not known.

Macdonald's story of the sufferings which he and his companions had to endure in the boat is most harrowing. He is of opinion that he, Lewis, and Cotter are the only survivors of the whole 476 souls that were on board the Cospatrick. The three men are passengers by the Nyanza for Southampton, where they expect to arrive on Saturday, the 2d of January."

BOOKS AND DOGS AS PROPAGATORS OF DISEASE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Among the many agents for the spread of infectious diseases are, it seems, "our domestic pets." For the propagation of fever a dog is sometimes as bad, or worse, than a drain, and a case is referred to in the *Sanitary Record* in which scarlet fever was carried from one child to another by a favorite retriever. The dog had been reared in a house where scarlatina prevailed, and was subsequently given to a friend of the family. Shortly after one of the children in the dog's new home was attacked with malignant scarlatina and died. Disinfectants were used plentifully, and every precaution taken to prevent a recurrence of the malady, but, in two months' time, a second child took the same disease, in its worst form, and died. As the dog had been the constant companion and playfellow of these children, its woolly coat, it is alleged, became so charged with contagious matter as to render it a source of disease and death. Although it is only fair to the dog to admit that the children may have caught the fever from other sources than his woolly coat, yet there is reason to fear that both dogs and cats, especially the latter, do occasionally assist in the circulation of infectious illnesses, and where fever prevails the sooner they are lodged out of the house the better. They are, however, probably not more dangerous in this respect than books. No one who takes up a book from a library ever troubles himself or herself as to the antecedents of the volume; it may have just left the hands of a fever patient.

OUR CHARITIES.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TWENTY-EIGHT ORGANIZATIONS IN SESSION YESTERDAY—REPORT OF THE PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting was held yesterday morning to receive the report of the Preliminary Committee appointed at the conference of charitable organizations engaged in out-door relief in New-York, held at the Bible House on the 28th of December. The following societies were represented: German Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, New-England Society, Societie Alsacienne-Lorraine, United Hebrew Charities, Society for Relief of Respectable Poor Widows, St. John's Guild, Young Men's Christian Association, (Bowery Branch,) Five Points House of Industry, Howard Mission, Society for Relief of Destitute Blind, Howard Relief Association, Home for the Friendless, St. Barnabas House, Children's Aid Society, Providence Bible Missionary Society, Calvary Church, St. Luke's Association of Grace Church, New-York Colored Mission, and Ladies' Union Aid Society. Members of the Bureau of Charities and of the State Charities Aid Association were also present.

Mr. Robert Gordon, Chairman, explained that the delay in calling this meeting had arisen from the natural wish to obtain as many answers as possible to the letter of invitation penned by the Provisional Committee. A letter was read from Mr. Isaac H. Bailey regretting his inability to attend in consequence of his engagements at that hour at the Commissioners' office, and expressing his great interest in the proceedings. The Chairman said that he had received answers from twenty-eight out of the forty-three organizations to which application had been made—twenty-four of these answers favoring in the fullest manner the proposed plan of co-operation—while fifteen societies had appointed delegates to represent them, and others were only awaiting the action of their respective boards of direction.

The following report was then read by the Secretary:

"The Provisional Committee appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted at the conference of Dec. 28, 1874, beg to report that they have placed themselves in communication with forty-three of the principal charitable associations and organizations engaged in out-door relief in this City, with a view to ascertain their willingness to co-operate in carrying on the system of registration inaugurated by the Bureau of Charities. Of these societies, twenty-four have expressed their cordial approbation of the proposed scheme, and readiness to co-operate in any way that may be thought best, while fifteen out of this number have appointed delegates to represent them. Four societies reserve their definitive reply until they shall have consulted their respective Boards of Direction, and from the remaining fifteen no answer has as yet been received. The committee respectfully inclose a copy of their communication with inclosures, and would explain that the delay in summoning the meeting has been mainly caused by their wish to obtain formal answers to their application from as large a number of societies as possible.

The committee having thus completed the work for which they were appointed, beg to be relieved from further duties."

(Copy of Circular Letter.)

No. 70 Bible-house, New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.

Dear Sir: As members of the Provisional Committee, appointed to carry out the inclosed resolutions, we shall be glad to know whether we may count upon your co-operation and support, and whether your society will appoint some one of its members to represent it upon the proposed committee.

We shall be obliged by your returning an answer at your earliest convenience, if possible before the end of this week, to the Chairman, Robert Gordon, Esq., No. 7 West Thirty-third street.

We are, dear sir, yours very truly,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
President New-England Society.
JAMES LYNCH,
President Irish Emigrant Society.
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
Mrs. CHRISTINE K. GRIFFIN,
President Widows' Society.
Mrs. J. A. WRIGHT,
President Five Points Mission.

The report was, on resolution, accepted, with the exception of the recommendation that this Provisional Committee be discharged, a strong wish being expressed that they should continue to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the outstanding societies.

Resolutions were adopted that the President of St. Andrew's Society (Mr. Gordon) be added to the list of constituted members, and that he be appointed permanent Chairman; that the committee be known by the name of "The Committee of the United Charities of New-York;" that the primary duty of this committee is to carry on the work of registering the beneficiaries of the various societies engaged in outdoor relief, and to co-operate with the Bureau of Charities, and that an Executive Committee of seven, with power to add to their number, of whom the Chairman and Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members, be appointed to carry on the work of the committee, and to form by-laws. The last resolution gave rise to a discussion as to the expediency of having any Executive Committee, and was carried on a division. The other resolutions were adopted unanimously, as was one to the effect that the Chairman nominate the members of the Executive Committee, subject to confirmation by an adjourned meeting of the whole committee. The meeting thereupon adjourned. A strong feeling was expressed that there should be frequent meetings of the representatives of the various charitable organizations comprising the committee, with a view to concerted action, and to insure an intelligent and systematic mode of administering their funds in the relief of the poor and distressed during the present Winter.

AN UNGRATEFUL YOUTH.

Some months ago, a youth named Charles F. Reynolds, who appeared to be in a destitute condition, came to Mrs. Dunham, residing at No. 242 West Fifty-first street, and stating that he was without food or friends, made a touching appeal for relief. The lady received the boy into her house, had him fed and clothed, and took him into her employ as a messenger. On the 30th of December Reynolds disappeared, and it was then discovered that a pair of diamond ear-rings, gold sleeve-buttons, onyx breast-pin, and $50 in money, valued in all at $1,064, the property of Miss Mary L. Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. Dunham, had been stolen. Detectives Golden and Bennett were given the matter in charge, and next evening discovered the boy Reynolds, together with an acquaintance named Michael Fletcher, attempting to procure a loan of $400 on the diamond ear-rings in McDuff's loan office, in Bleecker street. The missing jewelry was found on the person of Reynolds, and, together with the diamonds, was restored to Miss Bigelow. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of an attempt at grand larceny from Reynolds, and the ungrateful young rascal was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Fletcher was then tried for receiving stolen goods, and found not guilty.

AN IMPORTANT CONVICTION.

The trial of Sarah Myers for keeping a disorderly house at No. 239 Wooster street, in the vicinity of a public school, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. It will be remembered that five indictments were found against the accused at the instigation of the Citizens' Protective Association, for keeping a number of disreputable dens in the Fifteenth Ward. The woman was tried during the November term, but the jury failed to agree to a verdict, and the nuisance continuing unabated, the case was again brought to trial. The evidence having all been taken on Tuesday, counsel on both sides summed up yesterday. A. Oakey Hall, for the prisoner, claimed that the proprietorship of the den in question had not been traced to the accused. District Attorney Nolan, for the prosecution, in an able argument, contended that the woman's guilt had been clearly proved, and appealed to the jury to render an invaluable service to the cause of decency and morality by rendering a verdict of guilty. Judge Sutherland then charged, and the jury retired. After two hours' deliberation they returned with a verdict of guilty. In the absence of Mr. Hall the prisoner, who heard the verdict with brazen effrontery, was remanded until to-day for sentence. The maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250.

A MISSING WOMAN.

Mrs. Edward Wardell left her home, at Long Branch, on Friday morning last, for the purpose of doing some marketing in the stores near her residence, and has not been seen since. She is supposed to be partially insane, and search has already been instituted for her recovery. She is about five feet four or six inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and twenty-five pounds; has light blue eyes, brown hair bordering on light; medium sharp features; light complexion; is of pleasant address, and very intelligent. She wore a black felt hat turned up behind and trimmed with three black feathers and buckle; dark blue veil and water-proof cloak, and black Astrakan coat trimmed with long black fringe same as cloak. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her distressed family.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Ship-Owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon. President Bredd in the chair. A letter was received from ex-Gov. Dix, in reply to an address to him from the Association relative to his appointment of Harbor Masters. The ex-Governor expresses his lively satisfaction with the Association's approval of his appointments, and says that the document shall descend to his children as a precious heirloom. The letter was ordered on file. A communication was read from James W. Thompson, Harbor Master of the First District, complaining of the shedding of piers on the East River, to the detriment of sailing vessels. Mr. Thompson says that the sheds have driven sailing-vessels from the North River, and that if more be put up on the East River side these will have no place around the city in which to make a berth. Referred to the Committee on Shedding of Piers. The Committee on Shipping Commissioners reported that decisions adverse to the act have been rendered by United States Judges in Boston and Baltimore, and that Judge Benedict, of this City, while supporting the act, has made a discrimination in favor of other ports as against New-York. The matter was referred back to the committee.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

The case of the Countess Fraloff was continued yesterday. Mr. A. T. Stewart, called by the defense, testified that he had never seen laces worth more than $250 per yard. He had laces of this value on sale at his store. He was not an expert in old laces, having seen but few, if any, of them. In his opinion, modern laces were of greater value than old or "ancient" laces. Minister Bodesco was recalled, and translated portions of the depositions taken in Russia. Counsel for the defense then began to sum up, contending that the deposition of the Countess, which was the main evidence on which her counsel relied, was unworthy of serious consideration, as it was full of contradictory statements as to how and when she came into possession of the laces, and as to when she got married. Counsel is to close his summary up to-day, and will be followed by Mr. John McKeon for the Countess.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

George W. Murray, indicted for the murder of John Connerton, in whose case a jury was sworn in yesterday, had his trial continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The defense is that Murray did not do the act on which the indictment is founded. The case is still on trial.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 13, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold five four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, each 20 by 52, with lots each 78 feet deep, located on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, at prices ranging from $14,500 to $19,650 apiece; also, one similar house, 22 by 55, with lot 100.5 feet deep, on Sixty-ninth street, in rear of the above, for $21,000. The names of purchasers are noted in the summary appended.

Richard V. Harnett, under a court decree similar to the above, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $4,000 each, the purchaser being James Kinzey, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Third avenue, for $2,850, to Mary S. Towle, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of the property No. 39 Broad street, was adjourned to the 25th inst., and in the matter of the sale by S. A. Steele, of four lots on East Ninety-seventh street, west of Second avenue, it was announced that the foreclosure suit had been settled.

The purchaser of the leasehold property on College place, north-west corner of Park place, sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, was Charles Woolsey, plaintiff. The name was inadvertently omitted in our report.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 454.2 feet west of Sixth avenue; also, one house, with lot 17.6 by 64, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 60 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, one house, with lot 16 by 68, on the same street, north side, 143 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two houses, with lots, each 16 by 71, on the same street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Trustee's sale of four lots, each 24.7 by 80, on Park avenue, north-east corner of Fortieth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Brainerd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Executor's sale of one three-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 185 Division avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., n. w. corner 69th st., lot 20.5x78, house 52 ft. deep; Robert White, purchaser	$19,650
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 69th st., adjoining above lot, 20x78, house 52ft. deep; David Morgan plaintiff, purchaser	14,500
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., adjoining above lot, same size, house same depth; Charles Partridge, purchaser	14,700
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., adjoining above lot, same size, house same depth; Thomas D. Stetson, purchaser	15,625
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., adjoining above lot, same size, house same depth; A. Altmire, purchaser	14,925
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 69th st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 22x100.5, house 55 ft. deep; Charles Sterback, purchaser	21,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 lots, East 90th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., each 25x100.8, $4,000 each	8,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 lot, East 113th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11	2,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Madison st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of Clinton st., 24x90, Rachel Rauth to Bertha Y. Langer	$12,000
Water st., (No. 206,) 25.4x95.7 ft. N., B. Law to Sarah A. Law, widow, ½ part	4,500
Same property, N., B. Law, executor, Henry G. Law to Sarah A. Law, ½ part	4,500
Same property, Sarah A. Law, widow, to Thos. Goudby	23,000
6th st., n. s., 52 ft. w. of Aveuue D, 41x22.9, Lucy, wife, Laurence Shields or Shiel, to William K. Thorne, Jr.	1,500
26th st., s. s., 393.9 ft. w. of 6th av., 37.6x38.9, C. Boller to F. Michels	30,000
51st st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x176.7, Edward M. Garnar to Thomas E. Foran and Edward Cunningham	6,500
54th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5; S. L. Bradley to J. G. Lynd	34,666
74th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; 74th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Ellen, wife of C. McCauley, to John H. Trenor	73,500
74th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100; Elizabeth C., wife of James W. Chisholm, and Jennie E., wife of R. Chisholm, to J. H. Trenor	49,000
83d st., n. s., 331.3 ft. c. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2; J. McCool to T. Hagan	16,500
96th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 35x100.6; Thomas Hay to James Hay	4,000
105th st., n. s., 175 feet w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; 106th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; 106th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; Lizzie, wife of Frank P. Perkins, to Lewis Maddux	13,500
124th st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11, foreclosure; Andrew Van Voorhis, plaintiff, to John C. Overhiser	3,000
134th st., n. s., 600 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania; Benjamin Weed to Michal Moran	1,800
145th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x99.11; 144th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x99.11; Emma R., wife of Charles F. Livermore, to George W. Livermore	28,200
College av., s. e. corner Villa place, 16.8x100, Morrisania; Thomas Stewart, Referee, to Hasbrouck Du Bois, foreclosure	1,500
Prospect av., e. s., 53.6 ft. s. of Spring st., 53.6x93.1; James O'Connell to Conrad Walter	575
1st av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.8x75; L. Schlang to J. Marran	22,500
Same property; George Bowman to Lazarus Schlang	nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

4th av., Nos. 649, 651, 653, Garvey House; 5 years, per year	$10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 382 West 32d st., in perfect order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; will be sold greatly below its value; nearly the whole amount of purchase can remain on mortgage; possession can be had the first of the month. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park place.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SIX LOTS, north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-story high-stoop brick house, in complete order, in West 22d st., near 6th av. Apply to O. SLOAN HOLDEN, No. 639 6th av.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New-York—$5,000 cash payment. No agents wanted. Address G. S. & L. LELAND, No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; in perfect order; near Reservoir Park; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT RAVENSWOOD.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON river bank, with stable, grounds, and modern appointments; rent low; cars pass grounds. WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 34 Old slip.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT,
No. 37 CHAMBERS ST.,
running through to
READE ST.,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased. The store is extra size, being 25 by 150 feet, five stories in height, and the Chambers street front is of marble. SALE POSITIVE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 175 East 78th st., in good order; gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary tubs, &c. Apply to JOHN GORMAN, corner 3d av. and 79th st., or to T. HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF NO. 70 Greene st.; size about 25x90 each; modern building. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE, 50X100, TO LET; ALSO, first loft, with or without steam power, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BOADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, or partly furnished, between 29th and 42d sts., and Broadway and Madison av., by a responsible party; possession immediately. Address N. A. E., Box NO. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

JAN. 1, 1875.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums, including receipts on reinsured policies	$923,575 20
Interest and premium on gold	134,600 58
Total receipts in 1874	$1,058,175 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims	$279,061 72
Matured endowments and annuities	2,724 00
Cash and allowances for surrendered policies	237,104 85
Premiums on policies reinsured	20,430 75
Dividend on stock	30,090 00
Taxes and license fees	9,214 45
Commissions	81,882 58
All other expenditures	137,221 50
Total disbursements in 1874	$797,639 85

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$95,950 07
United States bonds	412,354 00
State and city bonds	137,500 00
Real estate (building)	400,000 00
Loans secured by first mortgages of real estate	2,119,562 60
Loans secured by collaterals	43,267 80
Loans secured by policies in force	67,382 11
Commuted commissions	65,701 93
Interest and rents accrued	51,193 45
Premiums in course of collection (net)	82,724 50
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (net)	84,479 38
Office furniture, ledger balances, and all other assets	20,169 47
Gross assets Jan. 1, 1875	$3,580,225 31

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve on policies in force	$2,044,522 00
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	22,319 36
Present value of premiums due in 1875 and future years, paid in advance	8,192 76
Death claims reported, but not due	79,992 99
Total liabilities Jan. 1, 1875	$2,155,027 11
Surplus, being security additional to the reserve	$1,425,198 20

Surplus Jan. 1, 1875	$1,425,198 20
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	1,254,403 84
Increase of surplus during the year	$170,794 36

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate, amount to $2,119,562, a sum considerably in excess of its total policy liability.

The surplus, $1,425,198, is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

During the last year the company has paid to representatives of deceased policy-holders $279,061, and for surrendered policies $237,104, has paid a dividend upon its stock, has met the expenses, and now has a surplus of $1,425,198, an increase of $170,794 over the surplus at the beginning of the year.

The low rates, the large capital, the definite contracts, and the liberal policies of the NATIONAL render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

OFFICERS: John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

BRANCH OFFICE..............CHICAGO, ILL.,
Nos. 157 to 163 La Salle st.,
where the business of the company is transacted.

CARTRIGHT & CARPENTER, Managers,
No. 34 Park row, New-York.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Monday, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
JAY L. ADAMS,
ELBERT BAILEY,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
ALEX. BONNELL,
JAMES S. BARRON,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
CHARLES DENISON,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. HOLDANE,
ZACHARIA JAQUES,
JOSEPH LEE,
D. B. MOSES,
NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
JAMES G. POWERS,
CHARLES B. RICHARD,
CHARLES SPEAR,
JOHN F. SHEAFE,
CHARLES W. STANDART,
H. K. THURBER,
E. T. TEFFT,
JOHN C. TUCKER,
JAMES WALLACE,
R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOSEPH W. MARTIN.

At a regular meeting held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice President for the ensuing year.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank, viz.:

PHILIP BISSINGER,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
ADOLPH ENGLER,
GEORGE GRAVENHORST,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,
FREDERICK KUHNE,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,
M. H. LEVIN,
FREDERICK MEISSNER,
EMIL MAGNUS,
FRANCIS MORAN,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
THOMAS J. POPE,
HENRY ROCHOLL,
DAVID SALOMON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
O. H. SCHREINER,
FRED'K VON BERNUTH.

And at the meeting of the board this day HENRY ROCHOLL was unanimously elected President, Mr. D. Salomon declining re-election. Mr. SALOMON was afterward unanimously elected Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK.
JANUARY, 1875.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of $15,381,575	$4,994,172 67
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	55,845 00
United States bonds, registered. (at par)	1,020,000 00
New-York City and County seven per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,650,000 00
Brooklyn City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	700,000 00
Rochester City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Stephentown seven per cent bonds. (par)	10,000 00
Banking-house, (cost)	125,560 00
Real estate, new location, Broadway, 32d st. and 6th av.	275,000 00
Deposits in banks and trust company	883,534 94
Cash in vault	75,217 13
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	446,667 75
Total	$11,085,997 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,798,597 91	
Six months' interest, to Jan. 1, 1875	271,737 22	10,070,335 13
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		$1,015,662 32

Amount of interest credited depositors last year,
$533,231 62.

Total number of accounts opened to date, 100,634.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST., CORNER LAIGHT.

OFFICERS:

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
WM. S. FOGG,
MALTBY G. LANE,
AARON CLOSE,
SILLICK NICHOLS,
W. T. HEMMENWAY,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
JAMES BEVERIDGE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
GARRET E. WINANTS,
JOHN MACK,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
HIRAM H. NAZRO,
B. L. SOLOMON,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. H. LOCKE,
FRANCIS BONNEAU, JR.,
WILLIAM WAKE,
RICHARD M. NICHOLS,
FRANK G. GREEN,
THOS. FLOYD JONES,
CLINTON E. BRUSH,
EDWARD F. POOR,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
WM. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY REEVE,
CHARLES A. COLBY,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Dividends declared semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY, and carried to the credit of each depositor, where the amount stands as a deposit, and, if not withdrawn, is entitled to interest, the same as a deposit of cash.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE
CITY & STATE BONDS.
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN
NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treasurer United States,) President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS:

FRANKLIN EDSON (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON (President Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

A limited amount of stock is offered to investors. The earnings and advantages of the company, its responsible management, and the unlimited demand for its facilities, make it one of the most profitable, safe, and desirable investments ever obtainable.

Full statements and particulars given on inquiry in person or by letter.

RIPLEY & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH M. COOPER,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAN,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,
CHARLES HAUSELT,
GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER,
HENRY A. DIKE,
WM. A. BREWER, JR.,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
FREDERICK WIEBUSCH.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this A. M., Messrs. JOSEPH M. COOPER and HENRY W. BELCHER were respectively unanimously re-elected President and Vice President.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,
B. F. BEEKMAN,
J. B. DICKINSON,
MATTHEW BIRD,
N. T. PORTER,
JAS. L. STEWART,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
G. S. MOULTON,
W. W. HUNTINGTON,
WM. SULZBACHER,
SAMUEL W. BASS,
CHARLES SPEAR,
CHAS. S. BAYLIS,
JOHN FALCONER,
THOMAS RUSSELL.

And at a meeting of the new Board, A. V. STOUT was re-elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN,
JAMES BUELL,
RAPHAEL BUCHMAN,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,
JULIUS CATLIN, JR.,
HENRY C. HULBERT,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES R. PLUM,
EDWD. H. PERKINS, JR.,
ABNER S. RICHARDS,
RUSSELL SAGE,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
H. K. THURBER,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY THE following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
DENTON PEARSALL,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
JOHN B. COTTE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Robert P. Perrin, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF the Society was held at the Mechanics' Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., as follows:

WILLIAM OTIS MUNROE, President.
HAVILAH M. SMITH, First Vice President.
EDWIN DOBBS, Second Vice President.
DANIEL D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.
ENOCH STEPHENSON, Collector.

At the annual meeting a donation of valuable books was received from Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart, and the thanks of the Society presented to the liberal donors.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
SANFORD COBB,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.

Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, this day held, GEO. J. FORREST, Esq., was duly and unanimously elected President of the Company. H. B. HENSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange our specialty twenty-three years.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (KANSAS) BONDS.—Holders of bonds issued to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad, on which the interest was not paid on first instant, with the view of concerted action, are requested to address J. W. KIRK, Post Office Box No. 2,317.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY RAILROAD AND GAS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.
City Railroads a Specialty for eighteen years.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

46TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. at the office in New-York,

No. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
JAN. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 207 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Divided of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF
NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

EDWARD MERRITT, Pres't. NATHAN HARPER, Sec'y.
THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 9 PINE ST.,
EFFINGHAM COCK, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. on the capital stock is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 203 MONTAGUE ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.

The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after that day, at the Murray Hill Bank. WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER
LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1875.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

1875 January interest, now payable.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., OPPOSITE CROSBY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th day of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 18th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 12, 1875; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 29
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plummers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to wait on a lady, or do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, well recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can obtain first-class help of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and fine washer; understands fluting, or would assist in waiting, or would assist in the care of children and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or cook, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 249 West 30th st., to Mrs. Mooney.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 12 at No. 860 6th av., in shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; or as working housekeeper to see to everything; for City or country; has a daughter about nine years old, smart and useful; very moderate wages if together; best references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch Presbyterian girls; one is an excellent cook and laundress, the other a capable chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them or go separate if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 5th av., below 8th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS AN EXCELLENT GOOD cook and baker; would assist with the washing or do the coarse washing of a small private family; has good City reference. A good private family that keeps their help long may apply at No. 430 West 40th st.; call in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable; understands French, English, and other cooking; meats, game, pastry, cream, jellies, side dishes, and excellent baker; best testimonials; a very desirable woman; City or country. Call at Beckham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, desserts of all kinds; is a good baker; neat and tidy; has eighteen months' reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands English and American cooking; is an excellent baker and pastry cook, and thoroughly neat in her kitchen; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 123 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; can get best of City reference from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls, places together; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ANY kind of first-class cooking, French, Spanish, and English; keeps her kitchen in order, and is neat. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference; wages, $18. Inquire for H. D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH SEVeral years' City references; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches and kinds to suit; an obliging disposition, and able to please. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,129 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., third floor front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Address No. 195 1st av., in bakery store, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG WOman as good, thorough cook, and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, and an experienced family cook; City or country. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK. WASHER, and ironer in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 508 1st av., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR A GOOD COOK, WHO HAS lived with her five years, and will give the best of references. Call at No. 210 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker (American and Protestant) wishes to be engaged by the month or week; best City references. Call at No. 341 West 43d st., one flight up.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. No. 45 6th av., corner 42d st.

GOVERNESS—LADY'S MAID.—FIRST-CLASS waiting and nursery governess; also lady's maid and nurse; best references. Apply at Free Training Schools, No. 47 East 10th st., to-morrow.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; a practical and thorough house-keeper; capable of taking charge or assisting in a hotel or private family. Address A. C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, SMART YOUNG German girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful, or will take chamber-work and washing; can furnish good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work in City or country; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days at 237 West 27th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS kitchen-maid, or as cook in a private family; City reference. Inquire at No. 152 Spring st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, FIRST-class hair-dresser, experienced seamstress and dressmaker, cut and fit, operates on several machines; sixteen months' references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant young woman, who understands her business in every branch; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; has first-class City recommendations; present employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; fluting, platting, puffing, &c., and is expert at all kinds of ladies' dresses and gentlemen's linens; best City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 576 2d av., near 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is fond and careful of children; also, a good family seamstress, or will assist with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands bringing up a baby on the bottle from its birth; no objections to twins; understands dressmaking; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 133 Thompson st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; has five years' reference from her former employer; can take the entire charge of an infant, bring it up on the bottle. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE FOR an invalid or elderly lady; has had many years' practice; best testimonials; is fully capable, willing, and patient. Call at or address M. B., care of Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse and assist with chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AGED THIRTY, as an experienced invalid's nurse or as housekeeper; excellent City references. Call or address S. R., No. 138 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German Girl as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is a good operator on sewing machine; good City reference. Can be seen at, or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or nurse; is a good dressmaker and operator on the Grover & Baker sewing-machine; or would do second girl's work. Good City references. Call at 13 Waverley place. Ring the bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week in private families; is a beautiful skirt-trimmer and waist-maker; charges moderate. Address S. R., No. 364 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY, FOR A SEAMSTRESS whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 715 5th av., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with a family going to California; can do all kinds of work; is honest and trustworthy; will take charge of children or an invalid; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 584 5th av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has nearly two years' City reference from former place; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, as first-class waitress and to do chamber-work in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, as first-class waitress and to do chamber-work in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECABLE YOUNG woman, as waitress and to do fine washing; good City reference. Address care of Mrs. H. G., No. 347 East 13th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class girl, who is capable of filling any situations she undertakes; has good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Address Mrs. H. G., No. 347 East 13th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good, careful driver and an excellent groom; can also care cattle, milk, and make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man; City or country; is temperate and obliging, and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address T., BOX NO. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; long and satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or No. 644 6th av. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom; good City driver. Apply or address C. B., No. 124 West 50th st., private stable, two days.

USEFUL MAN, IN HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE, —By a sober, industrious man, aged thirty-five years, who has acted as porter, and can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows, sweep, and make himself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; UNDERstands his duties thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; moderate wages accepted for immediate employment. Address L. B., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY A Frenchman; speaks English, and understands his business well; good City references. Address A. F., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Swede; eighteen months' reference from his last place; is willing, competent, strictly sober, and a well-trained servant. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address C. L., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; would be found willing and obliging; good reference. Call at or address No. 1,143 Broadway, fruit store.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED FOR A private family; must be first class. Call any day before 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 34th st.

SMART LADIES WHO CAN CANVASS FOR the NEW-YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL among the teachers and others (must have Superintendent Kiddle's recommendation) may apply at the *Journal* Office, No. 89 Liberty st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT ENGlish or Swedish Protestant girl to take entire charge of a child, (girl,) two years old; also to assist in the chamber-work; a good and permanent place for a reliable girl. Apply Thursday, between 12 and 2, at No. 108 West 12th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, OR Swedish girl as general house-maid in a small family; none need apply unless they can bring first-class references, and are willing to go to Cleveland, Ohio. Apply at No. 46 East 35th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED woman as chamber-maid in a private family; one who understands her business; Swedish or German preferred. Apply at No. 16 West 25th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK IN A SMALL private family; must be a first-class cook, and have good City references. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 69 West 36th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WHO THORoughly understands his business and can bring City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND fine laundress; City references required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 32d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and to assist with young children. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 7 East 35th st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ANDES........Jan. 9.
For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ATLAS........Jan. 18.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA........Jan. 27.
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS........Feb. 5.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC........SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20 | JAVA....WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA....WED., Feb. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Sat. Jan. 23, 6:30 P. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK........Saturday, Jan. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE........Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE........Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEBON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin........$100 gold.
Second cabin........60 gold.
Steerage........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)........Thursday, Jan. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO........Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.
s10-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-1aw6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }
y16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh* MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE PORT WINE IS A HOUSEHOLD NEcessity, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port, four years old, made from the Oporto Grape by Dr. Sylvester, at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Ask for "LION PORT," with Lion labels.

A LOT OF WASHING-MACHINES WILL be sold at No. 72 Cortlandt st., to pay storage expenses, Jan. 26, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-ship Company, No. 164, dated Dec. 9, 1874, at five months, for $14,416 50, drawn to the order of themselves, and indorsed by Chas. C. Niebuhr, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS,** and **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF GOULD'S ALBANY DOUBLE sleighs; owner having no use for it will sell very cheap. Apply at private stable No. 117 West 25th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—First-class single and family rooms. An excellent restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Entrance on Broadway; also on 31st st. Prices liberal.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—One or two rooms on second or third story, with good board; private family; terms moderate; references. Address M., Box No. 275 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; southern exposure; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH & 12TH STS. Desirable suits of apartments on first and second floor, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.
Room and board, $3 50 and $4 a day, according to the floor occupied. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A family, may obtain beautiful rooms with board at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; references exchanged.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large rooms, on second floor, also, two on third, for single gentlemen; table board for one or two at reduced prices.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 257 4TH AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms for gentlemen or families; meals served if desired.

NICELY FURNISHED HALL ROOM; ALSO large sunny room; one other, $2. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family a third floor front room; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, OR ONE LARGE and one single room, at No. 22 East 49th st. Superior board; references exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

DESIRABLE, LARGE, AND HALL-ROOM, third floor; also, hall room fourth floor, with board. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY room and side room, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, fourth floor, with liberal table; a refined home.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM FOR a gentleman, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and small room, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a young man. Address, with terms, H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—UP TOWN NO. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men and boys taught book-keeping, business affairs; foreigners English; backward persons privately. Writing lessons, $3. Ladies' department.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 222 West 40th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NATIVE FRENCH teacher in a select school for boys. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 570 Lexington av.

WANTED.—A FINISHING GOVERNESS FOR TWO hours daily. Address A. B. C., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.
d10-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, JONAS H. LANE, ALBERT D. SMITH, and WILLIAM H. KLAPP, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HILL, defendant.—To William Hill, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, and William H. Klapp, plaintiffs, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of New-York County, in the State of New-York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for thirty-two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1874, besides costs.
REED & DRAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d31-1aw6wTh

REMOVALS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS —By Dr. Vergnes, the inventor—Removed to No. 15 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av. No connection with any other establishment in the City. Ladies, Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 till 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF MR. DALY'S ANNUAL SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT........as........SHYLOCK
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as........PORTIA
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND MUSIC.
Mr. DALY is compelled to announce, (in consequence of previous arrangements,) that notwithstanding the great success of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE it can only be played
THIS WEEK AND THE SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

*** On MONDAY NEXT, the RETURN OF ALL THE FAVORITES after their brilliant successes in Boston and Philadelphia, in new modern comedy, WOMEN OF THE DAY. Box-sheet now ready.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.
GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
First performance of
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
Opera bouffe in three acts by J. Offenbach.
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
her only appearance in New-York this season.
Mlle. NARDIN, MM. KOLLETZ, DUBOUCHET.
Reserved seats may be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
The public is respectfully informed that
THEODORE THOMAS
will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK
MATINEE—GRAND—MATINEE,
WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, AT 8,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
Soloist, Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT, Pianist, from Leipzig, his first appearance.
Admission Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programmes can be had at all the principal music stores and piano warerooms.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, JAN. 25, INAUGURAL.
SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPERS FOR FULL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE FRENCH SPY and
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,840.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Harris, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 6th day of January, 1875.
j7-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WATSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Watson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1874.
ja7-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. BERRY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. LELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry J. Leland, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JUDGE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of January A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD G. KELLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS T. STOUT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, in said district, on the 26th day of January, 1875, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the act called the bankruptcy act, (now the section 5,092 of the United States Revised Statutes, Title LXI., "Bankruptcy.")
RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HEERMANN and MORRIS HERRMANN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Herrmann and Morris Herrmann, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. ALFRED W. BATES, Assignee.
ja14-1aw3wTh* No. 115 Duane street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Hoffstadt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee,
No. 56 Lispenard street, New-York City.
dec31-1w3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARVIN S. PEARSALL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja14-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CROWDS AT BARNUM'S!
PANIC PRICES FOR THE MILLION!
THIRTY CENTS! FIFTY CENTS! ONE DOLLAR!
THIRTY CENTS! FIFTY CENTS! ONE DOLLAR!
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE!
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
AND
PACKED AUDIENCES DAY AND NIGHT.
TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS DAILY THRONG THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS!
Grand orchestra, orchestra, and family circle alike desirable for viewing the thrilling races upon the GRAND COURSE.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME INCREASED FOURFOLD.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT. INDIAN LIFE.
ENGLISH STAG HUNT. INDIAN LIFE.
LADIES' HURDLE RACES.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES. STANDING RACES.
AND THE ENTIRE
PROGRAMME AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.
SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF TROTTING CARNIVAL AT HIPPODROME THIS THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 14.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Every evening and Saturday matinée.
MRS. ROUSBY,
in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
in Tom Taylor's grand historical play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. Geo. Clarke.
Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(THE TWENTIETH.)
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February.
The few tickets not in the hands of the managers may be found at Delmonico's, and the remaining boxes secured at Mrs. Townsend's, No. 349 5th av.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA COMIQUE.
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Bozin's delightful opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
Mmes. MINELLI, GUERZY, BLONDOLET, Messrs. DE QUERCY, DUPLAN, DE BIER, VALAIRE, CHOUTAL, VICTOR.
In rehearsal, Lecocq's last and
Crowning Triumph, the
Sensation
of European Capitals,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A.
LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING by
Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D.
on
CHRISTIAN MONUMENTAL ART.
Admission 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, JAN. 15, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

WILLIAM F. GILL,
THE EMINENT DRAMATIC READER,
in his great character reading, THE VAGABONDS, as given by him over Two Hundred Nights.
AT STEINWAY HALL, TO-NIGHT!!

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of **three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873,** Paris 1867; and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always.* NEW STYLES, *with most important improvement ever made.* **Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs** ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. **Etagere Organs ($175),** very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. **Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.**

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that I, William H. Rainey, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will, in pursuance of an order duly made in the above entitled matter, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in the City of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, in said district, on the 5th day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following property of said bankrupt, viz.: Three promissory notes made by E. C. Clark, payable to the order of said bankrupt, dated Sept. 27, 1870, for $500, $500, $424 05, respectively, with interest; four promissory notes made by George C. Lawrence, payable to the order of said bankrupt, of the following dates and amounts, viz.: One for $2,000, dated Dec. 5, 1868; one for $2,000, dated Dec. 21, 1868; two dated April 1, 1870, for $178 36 and $184 50 respectively; and all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt and of said assignee in and to the following securities, viz.: A bond executed by James Benson and others to Samuel Hanna and Alexander Abbott, dated June 21, 1870, in the penal sum of $27,000; a judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in favor of Alexander Abbott and said assignee, against Samuel Benson, for $19,297 61, docketed in Columbia County Aug. 12, 1874; four judgments recovered by Samuel Hanna and six judgments recovered by Samuel Hanna and Roderick Beebe in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, against various persons, of various amounts and dates, full particulars of all of which may be obtained of the assignee's solicitor, Francis Silvester, Kinderhook, N. Y.—Dated Jan. 11, 1875.
WILLIAM H. RAINEY,
ja14-1aw3wTh Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF MR. ROBERT W. STEELE in our business ceases on and after this date. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD, safe, well-established, profitable business; goods are sold to stores and jobbers; about 400 customers on books; present owner is engaged in other business in same city, and will give a purchaser all assistance in his power to enhance his interest; price, $2,800; cash required, $1,500; balance on one year's time; none need apply only those that desire a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, by a person of large experience and connections in cash and commission merchandising. Principals address G. A., Box No. 132 Post Office, Station A.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH A SMALL cash capital or good security in a light, profitable business; will bear investigation. Place of business, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn. LAKE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL
GRAND BALL
IN AID OF THE
New-York Infant Asylum,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
Academy of Music, Jan. 14, 1875.

TICKETS, $5 each; can be obtained from the Managers, and private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.; also at the Academy of Music, upon application to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.
Tickets may be obtained of the Managers and at the following convenient places:
Mrs. B. W. SHATTUCK, No. 574 5th av.
Mrs. WM. TILDEN, No. 6 East 43d st.
Mrs. Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. F. H. TOWNS, Gilsey House.
Gen. CHARLES SANFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 431 Broadway.
Mr. GEO. W. SCOTT, No. 198 Church st.
Boxes of Mrs. C. L. COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
PRECINCT NO. 18, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }
INFANT ASYLUM BALL.
Carriages conveying company to the Infant Asylum Ball, Thursday evening, Jan. 14, will enter Irving place from the north, and go out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., and take up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door.
The rate will be $2 for one person, $3 for two persons, and $4 for three or more for any distance.
JOHN GUNNER, Captain.

Le Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie,
Desirous to secure for their Annual Great Ball the grand success which has crowned their entertainments heretofore, take pleasure in announcing that they have specially engaged AT PARIS,
La Famille Trouillat,
Composed of eight persons, for their ball, to take place
JAN. 21, 1875.
PART OF THE PROGRAMME.
At 11 o'clock,
DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.
At 11:30 o'clock, Reception of his Majesty
KING KALAKAUA and his Suite.
At 12 o'clock, first time in America, the grand Parisian Sensation,
LES CRIS CRIS.
Nouvelle Danse,
TROMBINOSCOPIQUES,
Executed by the Trouillat Family.
At 1 o'clock,
FICH TON-KAN,
Fantasie Carnevalesques, by the Trouillat Family.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BAL
D'OPERA
BOUFFE.
TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1875.
UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THREE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANIES,
AIMEE, SOLDENE,
And the new Park Theatre Troupe.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
Now on sale at DECKER BROS.', No. 33 Union square; DELMONICO'S, 14th st.; RULLMAN'S, No. 114 Broadway, and at Box Offices of Lyceum and Park Theatres.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT AND PALMER
☞PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS.☜
An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellences of Halliday's admirable dramatic version of CHARLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperfield," and entitled
☞LITTLE EM'LY,☜
in which the popular actor and author
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
gives his inimitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week.
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.
Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE. Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN," in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE. (MALE AND FEMALE.)
Admission, 50c. Family Circle 25c.
Ticket office open daily from 9 till 5.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

GILL. STEINWAY HALL. GILL
Mr. WILLIAM F. GILL, of Boston, in his new lecture, READING AND READERS.
With Illustrative Dramatic Readings,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale on and after SATURDAY at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, No. 33 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, DOUBLE BILL, EDMUND KEAN AND CAPT. KYD.
AFTERNOON AT 2, THE WORKING MEN OF NEW-YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE........Manager
THE GARNELLAS. THE GARNELLAS.
in the double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
J. B. JOHNSON, Champion Swimmer of the World, three and a half minutes under water.
Miss JENNIE ENGEL, GUS WILLIAMS, BICKEY and BARNEY, SANFORD and WILSON, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
TROTTING CARNIVAL.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 14, 1875.
BEST TWO IN THREE, UNDER SADDLE, TO RULE. FREE TO ALL.
Judges:
WHITSON OAKLEY, J. D. WALTON, WILLIAM JOHNSON.
PURSE—FIRST, $150; SECOND, $100; THIRD, $50.
Peter Mance enters br. g. Gideon,
John Rogers enters blk. g. Uno.
Leopold Dahlman enters blk. g. Dan Hastings.
J. Hackett enters b. g. Sherman.
Dan Castello enters s. g. Dan Castello.
John Murphy enters br. g. Joe Clark.
Alonzo Nodine enters b. g. Lynam.
All horses offered for entry not in above list will be entered in next trot, unless notice is given to the contrary by owners.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.
THIRD CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.
Prof. C. F. CHANDLER
will deliver a lecture on
FERMENTATION,
THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1875, at 8 P. M.,
AT THE LECTURE HALL, UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
University place, corner Waverley place.
Members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend. M. L. M. PEIXOTTO, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A COMMEMORATIVE MEETING IN HONOR of the late GERRIT SMITH will be held in Old Zion Church, West 10th and Bleecker sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 14, 1875. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited.
By order of CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. GEORGE MAY POWELL, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, will read a paper on CARTOGRAPHY. Admission free.
E. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure, and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during this week. Monthly installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; second-hand Instruments, $3 to $5, monthly after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, NO. 24 WEST 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens.—Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar, Singing; circulars mailed. Address MUSICAL UNIVERSITY.

ALBANY.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST BECOMING CONFUSED AND CRITICAL.

ACTION ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES—PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—THE KERNAN PARTY AFRAID TO TRUST THEIR OWN MEN ON BALLOT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Senatorial canvass is in full swing here at last, and just now nothing else is being talked of, though it is surprising how little real information is to be obtained in regard to its progress. It is, in fact, amusing to a newspaper man here to endeavor to ascertain the actual condition of affairs as between the rival candidates—Kernan and Murphy—from the prominent men who are acting as leaders and managers. The audacity of the statements made on both sides as to their respective strength, when, of course, one or the other must be at variance with the facts, is quite bewildering to any man of average conscientiousness, and defies any attempt at reconciliation or explanation. The way in which names are used of men who are "sound" for both Kernan and Murphy is appalling, and with men of general good reputation for honesty and veracity claiming the support of their influential friends, it is hard to draw the line anywhere between those who must ultimately prove victors and those who must as certainly sustain defeat. The defection of Judge Church's friends from their support of Mr. Kernan, and their freshly announced championship of the interests of Mr. Murphy, is a subject of open conversation to-day wherever half a dozen politicians are gathered together. Kernan's adherents are ardent in their repudiation of the assertions that any of their number, or of that wing of their faction which is designated as Judge Church's following, are recalcitrant. But at the same time they are very earnest in their determination to have the vote in caucus on Friday taken *viva voce*, and, as one of their most energetic members said to me just now, "to have them put on record, so that their people at home can see where they stand, and how they acted on this question." From the outset this cannot be regarded as anything else than an indication that there are men in the Kernan ranks who are not trusted even by their leaders, and they are to be ridden into line under whip and spur. The precedents against this line of procedure are overwhelming, and are acknowledged even by Kernan's supporters, but they say they are not to be bound down by precedent—at least on this occasion. They also admit that they believe there are venal men in their ranks, and avow that they do not mean to let them escape detection under cover of a ballot. This, of course, all proceeds from the assumption that their opponents mean to use money or some other "consideration" to achieve victory. As an answer to the inquiry why New-York's two Senators should both be selected from Utica, the Kernan people say that New-York and Brooklyn, acting in concert at the Syracuse Convention, made Tilden Governor, when it was well understood that two-thirds of the convention, outside of these delegations, opposed him. If Kings County had then made its fight on Murphy for Governor there was nothing to prevent his success, but they threw away that opportunity, aided New-York in nominating and pushing Tilden through, and must now accept the situation. New-York, they say, is bound to return the favor then shown her, and Brooklyn must wait. It is only fair here to say that there are men on both sides in this contest who are equally entitled to respect for their word, and that they both display equally apparent candor and frankness in the claims they put forward for their candidates. On behalf of Mr. Murphy's friends, I can say that they do not intimate that the combination which they claim to have made with Judge Church's adherents has been made through or by Judge Church, for, of course, the Chief Justice is too old a politician to go into any such speculation. But they do in most pronounced terms mean it to be understood, and say, that Judge Church's friends—the leaders of the sections which collectively go to make up his political strength—are in perfect concert of action with them. The history of former struggles such as this shows that there have been revolutions and secessions from the apparently powerful candidates at critical times, and leads to a reasonable presumption that they may and will occur in the future. As an indication, to be accepted for whatever it may be worth, as to the feeling of many men who are rated as Kernan men, I only state facts when I say that quite a number of them have for more than a week past been frequent visitors to the parlors used as Mr. Murphy's head-quarters, and that some of them spend long evenings there in very friendly social and political intercourse. Perhaps it is because those parlors—which, as I have before stated, were once "Boss" Tweed's favorite suite of apartments—are the most entertaining and lively at the Delavan, that they evince some fondness for the society to be found there. Eminent men, officers high in State authority, members of both Houses of the Legislature, of both political parties, and political leaders of all the various factions, are to be met there, and this may, in a measure, account for the liking which some of Mr. Kernan's friends show for these head-quarters. The Tammany Hall delegation never discuss or even allude to the matter, as they are all "in hand," and Mr. Kelly has given them their "cue." It is too much of an "organization," of course, and in too complete a state of "discipline," to kick against the orders of its leaders. It is gratifying to know, however, that there are at most but two days longer for this state of contradiction and uncertainty to continue, and light may break in at any hour, perhaps before this letter is before the public.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings in the House to-day were wholly devoid of interest, and the session lasted but three-quarters of an hour.

TAMMANY'S PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, introduced a bill relative to common schools in the City of New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Public Education. It provides for the division of the City into eight school districts, in each of which three School Commissioners are to be elected at the next general election. These are to divide themselves by lot into three classes, to hold office, one, two, and three years respectively. At each succeeding election one Commissioner will be chosen in each district to serve for three years. The twenty-four Commissioners so chosen are to appoint five School Trustees for each Assembly District to hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, vacancies, as they occur, to be filled for five years. Three inspectors, to hold office for one, two, and three years, to be nominated by the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Education, completes the organization which Mr. Costigan proposes shall supplant the present system.

Mr. Yost, of Wyoming, introduced a bill in relation to forfeitures of life insurance policies, which provides that hereafter no policy shall be deemed lapsed or forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium or interest, or any part thereof, until thirty days after such payment becomes actually due under the conditions of the policy.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, introduced an act to incorporate the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The general and most of the detail features of this measure have already been made public in THE TIMES. The bill was referred, by request of Mr. Alvord, to the Committee on General, Local and Special Laws.

Mr. Burtis, of Kings, introduced a bill for the better prevention of the publication and distribution or sale of obscene literature, which gives the officers of the society power to make arrests in any county of the State, and to arraign prisoners before any competent Magistrate.

Mr. Struble, of New-York, introduced a bill in relation to the rights and liabilities of married women, giving them power to bring and maintain, and rendering them liable to actions at law on contract.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, presented a petition of veteran soldiers in relation to the Soldiers' Homestead act, and urging the passage of a resolution presented by the gentleman from Queens yesterday, extending the time during which soldiers must occupy the lands located by them from six months to ten years. This resolution is supported by the entire State organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Prince offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions in memory of the late Stephen J. Colahan, member elect from Kings. He said he had supposed that some such action would have been taken by the delegation of which Mr. Colahan had been a member, but as no such course or intention had been intimated, he now moved the adoption of the resolution by unanimous consent. Adopted. The Assembly then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Woodin offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consist of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Assemblymen to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, to whom shall be referred the matter of general legislation made necessary by the adoption of the recent amendments to the Constitution.

Previous to the Louisiana debate, Senator King presented a bill for the incorporation of villages, and also a bill and a petition with reference, among other matters, to providing for the expenses of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City. Senator Booth introduced an act amending the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York. Senator Laning introduced an act amendatory of an act authorizing the discharge of mortgages in certain cases. Senator Selkreg introduced a bill authorizing the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company to extend its road.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE STATE SENATE.

INTRODUCTION BY THE DEMOCRATS OF RESOLUTIONS CENSURING GEN. SHERIDAN—A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS PROPOSED—HEATED DEBATE ON THE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED REPROOF—THE DISCUSSION TO BE RESUMED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—To-day, as yesterday, the principal attention of the Senate was given to a consideration of the Louisiana difficulty; but, unlike yesterday's proceedings, to-day's were animated by far less of a party spirit, and were marked, consequently, by a much greater unanimity of action. The reason may perhaps be found in the form in which the subject was brought up. After several petitions, resolutions, and notices of acts had been presented in the usual course of business, Senator Jacobs moved to take from the table his resolution that the Governor's message should be referred to a special committee of three. This motion was the first of several which had for their object the arrival at a direct discussion of the Louisiana subject, and all the issues involved in it, by reconsidering or revising the action which was yesterday taken by the Senate. All these attempts were failures, and it was evident that some other course must be adopted, or that the Democrats must await the pleasure of the Republicans as to the time when the subject should be again considered. Accordingly Senator Johnson, who seems to be the Democratic leader in this matter, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of New-York, in Senate assembled hereby condemn and denounce the spirit and sentiments of the telegraphic dispatch of Gen. Sheridan dated at New-Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1875, to the Secretary of War, which suggests that Congress should pass a law declaring a large class of the people of Louisiana "banditti," in order that they could be tried by a military commission, and which also suggests that it is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring these same citizens "banditti" no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon himself, thereby constituting him (Gen. Sheridan) military dictator, judge, and executioner; and that we regard these intemperate utterances and ambitious desires of Gen. Sheridan as despotic in their nature, unprecedented in the history of our country, and tending to the destruction of representative government and constitutional liberty.

Senator Johnson supported his resolution by saying that he considered that this was a subject in which hot haste should be used, and that he regretted to see that there was an organized attempt to restrain an expression of the opinions of the minority. Had Gen. Sheridan written the obnoxious dispatch from Albany, he felt sure that the indignant people of the State would have torn the straps from the shoulders of the doughty knight; a condemnation of this dispatch was really the only point covered by the resolution, and he trusted that it would receive the sanction of the Senate.

The resolution was then submitted to a searching verbal criticism by Senator Woodin. He was perfectly willing to "condemn," or even to "denounce," if Senator Johnson insisted upon that word, the spirit and the letter of Gen. Sheridan's dispatch, but there was a great deal in the resolution that exceeded anything that Sheridan had said. Senator Woodin then pointed out at length those parts of the resolution to which he chiefly objected, and concluded by offering to support the resolution if Senator Johnson would accept the amendments he had to offer, which were that the words "thereby constituting him, Gen. Sheridan, military dictator, judge, and executioner" should be stricken out, and that in place of the words "these intemperate utterances and ambitious desires of Gen. Sheridan" should be substituted the words "the recommendations contained in said dispatch." Senator Johnson accepted both the amendments, and then ensued a debate, which was much of it repetition, and much more in the nature of a conversation.

The next prominent feature of the discussion was the presentation by Senator Wood of a second amendment to Senator Johnson's resolution. He thought that Gen. Sheridan was an honest man, and did not intend to trample upon the rights of the people of Louisiana. He admitted that the General had been unfortunate in his dispatches, and the language used in them was repulsive to his very nature, yet he could not go so far as the resolution, even in its softened form, and he therefore moved as further amendments that after the words "in Senate assembled" be inserted the words "while affirming our unshaken confidence in the patriotism, fidelity, and integrity of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, we nevertheless," &c., and that in place of the words following "history of our country," at the conclusion of the resolution, be inserted "and unwarranted by the present situation of affairs in Louisiana so far as this body is at this time advised." As thus amended he thought the resolution would cover the whole ground of censuring Sheridan's dispatch without going further and censuring him personally.

At this point the debate was interrupted by the arrival of 12 o'clock, the hour at which the Senate regularly goes into executive session on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. When the doors were opened, Senator Woodin asked that a vote be taken on the first of Senator Wood's amendments.

Senator Bradley thought that this was more than a question of reproving Gen. Sheridan, and he endeavored to show from the telegrams of Secretary Belknap that the Administration approved of the General's course.

Senator Woodin replied to Senator Bradley quite sharply. He said he considered the position of the latter unsound, illogical, and unworthy of the Senator. The language used by him might do on the stump, and it could only have been intended to be read by the people; for surely in that Chamber or in a court of law it could have no effect.

Senator King gave an explanation of the manner in which Gen. Sheridan probably used the word "banditti." It occurred, he said, in the local laws of Louisiana, in which those in armed resistance to the law are styled "jayhawkers or banditti," and as Sheridan did not call them "jayhawkers," he had a right to call them "banditti." Senator Johnson then said a few words disclaiming all care as to the wording of his resolution, if only the infamous act itself were reproved, and this he asked might be done unanimously, as the outrage was of a kind which transcended all party ties.

Senator Jacobs followed Senator Johnson in a brief but spirited address. Unfortunately, he said, Gen. Sheridan could not be separated from his acts, and he characterized as inconsistent any resolution which should denounce the one and praise the other, and he thought Gen. Sheridan was receiving far more consideration than he deserved, when it was considered how he had treated the people of Louisiana.

The debate was concluded by Senator Wood. He thought there was no difficulty about censuring the language of Sheridan's dispatch without touching his acts at all. The latter, then, was no cause to condemn, and even for his language, which it was very easy to criticise while sitting in perfect security, there was a great deal of excuse when the troubled circumstances under which it was written were considered.

At this point the debate was suspended, and the further consideration of Senator Johnson's resolution was made the special order for to-morrow morning, after the reading of the journal.

As will be seen from the above sketch of this morning's debate, the resolution as amended is supported by both Democrats and Republicans. The Governor's message is still lying on the table, and it will probably remain there until the Republican Senators consider themselves in possession of undeniable and abundant information on the subject. Senator Woodin rather hinted in the course of his remarks this morning that the Republicans would be unwilling to to consider the subject until after the President had sent his Message to Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Daly, of New-York, called from the table the resolution offered by him yesterday, asking for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five to prepare resolutions in reference to the Louisiana question. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker named Messrs. Daly, of New-York; Sherman, of Oneida, and Hammond, of Ontario, Democrats, and Messrs. Alverd, of Onondaga, and Husted, of Westchester, Republicans, as the committee.

THE LATEST ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP.

KERNAN'S SUPPORTER'S ALARMED—GOV. SEYMOUR AT THE CAPITAL—HE IS ABOUT TO COME OUT IN A LETTER FOR KERNAN—JOHN KELLY APPLYING THE PARTY WHIP—HOW THE VOTE IS TO BE TAKEN.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Midnight.—The canvas on the United States Senatorship is extremely warm here to-night, and it would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact that the friends of Mr. Kernan are very much alarmed, and have at last been stimulated into activity by a menace of danger toward their candidate. Their entire force has been rallied, leaders as well as rank and file, and Gov. Seymour has at last arrived, with Gen. James McQuade and a host of less important men. The whip is being applied vigorously on the whole Kernan party, and Gov. Seymour will be out in a letter to be published in the evening papers of to-morrow. He states to-night that he is here to sustain Mr. Kernan's prospects. He expects his election, and will regard his defeat as a disaster to the Democracy of the State. He also announces to his friends that he is not himself to be thought of as a candidate, and that under no circumstances will he accept. It is understood that these will be the sentiments embodied in his promised letter. John Kelly has resorted to the somewhat extraordinary measure of telegraphing to each member personally of the Tammany delegation that "the vote in caucus must be taken *viva voce*, any other course will be suicidal, and will not be susceptible of explanation." This is lashing things with vengeance, and shows that they have awakened to the fact that Mr. Murphy's canvass means business. There is universal talk of the defection of Judge Church's friends, and though to the general view the Judge is still, as an individual, an apparent Kernan man, the names of his leaders, among them Senators Lord and Laning, are used with some freedom as being in revolt. I know also, personally, that though this defection of the sections is not openly announced, it is feared and talked of with much anxiety by the head and front of Mr. Kernan's support. As intimated in my letter Judge Church is not assumed to be leading the movement, it is the action of his lieutenants, in what appears to be an independent demonstration which he does not appear to be conscious of, and therefore does not attempt to check. At no time since the canvass was begun—ten days ago—has there been so much talk of Murphy as has taken place in the six hours ending with midnight to-night, and many men of a quarter of a century's experience in such movements say openly that the end and result is not all apparent yet. A great struggle will be made in the caucus on the question of voting, *viva voce* or by ballot, and as this question is decided so will be the fate of the Senatorship. It is conceded by the Kernan men on all sides that this will be test, and they must stand or fall on it. They have the disadvantage to contend with in this matter of attempting to overthrow an established rule, as it has been the immemorial custom to take the vote on Senator by the silent ballot, there is no doubt that many men will kick against it as opposed to tradition, usage, and as implying and displaying want of confidence in their integrity. The "party lash" is at all times distasteful, and will be so in this instance. At midnight the leading men in Mr. Kernan's canvass, including one of his sons, "J. T. Spriggs." Gen. McQuade and some half dozen others were in the rooms of the Kings County managers indulging in a friendly sort of reunion and discussing with good-natured rivalry the prospects of the contest. The effect of the organized action of the Murphy men is now plainly seen, and it has caught the Kernan party in a state of bewilderment and regret thereat. A New-York illustrated paper, with a large portrait of Murphy, appeared here to-night as a campaign document, and has created quite a stir, as it has been widely distributed.

WASHINGTON.

REDUCED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR'S DEFICIENCIES.

COMMUNICATION ON SMUGGLING FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—THE ROYALTIES PAID TO MEIGS—PAYMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS ON LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House the estimates for deficiencies for the current fiscal year. The estimates are unusually small, amounting altogether to only $892,056. The items for the several departments are as follows: State Department, $23,764; Treasury Department, $264,797; War Department, $118,767, which is about the cost of the Black Hills expedition; Navy Department, $13,377, and the Interior Department, $471,349.

SMUGGLING THROUGH THE MAILS.

The Postmaster General has transmitted to the House his reply to the resolution asking for the information concerning the smuggling of goods through the mails. He states that the department has no information in regard to recent cases of smuggling of merchandise through the mails, except in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in November last from the Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me. The most recent case within the knowledge of the department was in December, 1873, and all the correspondence in that case has been printed in a Congressional document. Special letters have been addressed to the principal offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, including several of the most important offices on the Canada frontier. Postmaster General Jewell says: "It appears from the replies received that, in the opinion of the Postmasters at those offices, the smuggling of merchandise through the mails is not practiced to any considerable extent. This accords with my own opinion on the subject, and I do not think that any additional legislation is necessary to protect the Customs revenues from frauds attempted through the mails, as the mode of proceeding in such cases prescribed by section 52, chapter 3, of the Post Office regulations of 1873, and now adhered to by Postmasters and Collectors of Customs, appear to work satisfactorily." The Postmaster General further says that it is the duty of the Postmasters to inform the Customs officers of suspected letters, but when the letters are directed to other offices they should not be opened by the Postmasters, but the fact that such letters are suspected to contain dutiable goods should be reported to the Postmaster at the office where they are addressed and to the Customs officers.

ROYALTIES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

Gen. Benét, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has replied to a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, asking for information concerning the payment of royalties on patents used in the manufacture of rifles and carbines at the Springfield manufactory. The reply states that the Government is paying royalty, and that the accounts for this royalty are in the name of Joseph V. Meigs, of Lowell, Mass. The letters patent on which royalty is paid are granted for seventeen years from Feb. 5, 1867, and the royalty for the products of the Springfield Armory will therefore be paid till Feb. 5, 1884. A copy of the contract or license on which this royalty is paid is transmitted with Benét's letter. No royalty has been paid on account of the metallic cartridges made by the Government for the use of the army and militia. The license of royalty on the arms has been made only after the validity of the letters patent has been evidenced by judicial decree, as appeared at length in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1872. The case had been defended by the United States at considerable expense, and settlement was made upon the strength of the decree before mentioned, as appears in the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1873. Attention is invited to both reports as indicating the embarrassment of the bureau in respect to claims of patentees. At the present time several suits are pending against the United States for infringement of patents in the Springfield gun, and the interests of the United States are being defended by the Department of Justice. There has been a good deal of talk privately about the Springfield Arsenal royalties, and the statement is made that Gen. Butler owns the patent, or a portion of it, and that the royalty money goes into his hands. The royalty is twenty-five cents on each gun, and if one hundred thousand are manufactured annually there is a nice little income of twenty-five thousand dollars, which must be pleasant to Joe V. Meigs if he is the sole receiver of it.

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS PAID TO LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House a statement of the amounts paid since 1866 to land grant railroads for the transportation of Government troops and supplies. The aggregate of the payments is $959,399 94. A portion of the payments were made by disbursing officers of the Quartermaster General's Department, and a portion were made by Treasury settlements. Some of the largest payments are as follows: Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, $39,549; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, $39,843; the Chicago and North-western, $97,876; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, $37,000; the Hannibal and St. Joseph, $132,000; the Illinois Central, $190,600; the St. Paul and Pacific, $47,574; the Memphis and Little Rock, $73,708; the Mobile and Ohio, $130,136. The question which will arise on this statement, under the law, is as to the liability of the roads to refund this whole amount of nearly $1,000,000. It is claimed that all these roads are bound by an agreement to transport, free of charge, Government troops and supplies, and that the payments have been made in violation of law, and that the roads are liable for the refund. It is a question which will undoubtedly have to be settled by the courts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHINESE NATURALIZATION.

The bill to-day introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sargent and in the House by Mr. Page to prevent Chinese naturalization, proposes merely to restore the Naturalization laws as they existed prior to the late codification, in which the implied discrimination against Chinamen was inadvertently omitted. All the Pacific coast Senators, Representatives, and Delegates now in Washington have united in a letter to the Chairman of the Subcomitee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, before whom a somewhat similar bill is now pending, earnestly urging its passage. It has been thought more advisable, however, to effect the purpose by means of the present new measure, which simply restores the former law without expressly naming Chinamen.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

George Maney, of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident at Ecuador, vice E. R. Wing, deceased.

George H. Boker, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, to be Consul at Barmen.

Theodore Canisius, of Illinois, Consul at Bristol.

H. H. Goldsborough, Appraiser of Merchandise at Baltimore.

George W. Ingalls, of Illinois, Agent for the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles.

Postmasters—Fred. Weeds, at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; H. R. Fields, at Port Henry, N. Y.; Jacob Corlies, at Red Bank, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, at Cape May, N. J.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency $11,398,295; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,185,000; coin, including $29,154,400 in coin certificates, $74,250,305; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A meeting of the House Pacific Railroads Subcommittee took place this evening. Present, Messrs. Houghton, Sypher, Williams, Barnum, and Walls. Messrs. Huntington and Colton appeared in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. These gentlemen desire to form a connection with the Texas Pacific Railroad at Fort Yuma, and confine the Scott road east of it. Mr. Felsenheld appeared in behalf of San Diego and the Scott interests, and protested against any such terms. He said the Scott people are determined to own and control the trunk road to San Diego, and Mr. Felsenheld warmly urged the necessity of Scott's competing line. No definite action was taken by the committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The case of the United States against Reese and Lanshee, from Kentucky, known as the Kentucky election case, involving the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment so far as it seeks to protect the right of citizens to vote, was argued before the Supreme Court to-day. It is maintained that the right to vote at State elections, under State laws, for municipal officers, is not a right within the authority of Congress to enforce in case it is denied by the State officers. The case was argued on behalf of the State by Messrs. Buebrier and Sonberry, and of the United States by the Attorney General and Solicitor General.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE—JUDGE BEDLE RESIGNS—PREPARATIONS FOR TUESDAY.

The session of the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, was a short one. Both Houses met at 10 o'clock, and by noon had adjourned. The Senate transacted no business of importance, and adjourned to meet on Friday, only to adjourn formally till Monday. In the House, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex County, offered the following preamble and resolutions with reference to the action of the Federal authorities in Louisiana:

Whereas, in a time of profound peace, a body of Federal soldiers, under command of a General of the United States Army, invaded the Legislative Chamber in which the Assembly of the State of Louisiana had lawfully convened and removed by force persons claiming seats in that body; and, whereas, the Administration at Washington has approved of the usurpation of the powers which belong exclusively to the Assembly by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana; therefore, be it

Resolved, the Senate concurring, first, That this act is a usurpation of power on the part of the President at Washington, which should receive the emphatic condemnation of a free people, and in the name of the State of New-Jersey we protest against the same as an outrage upon the rights of a people in a sovereign State; second, That we tender our sympathies to the people of Louisiana in their present deplorable political condition.

The resolutions elicited considerable debate, and were finally adopted. Concurrent resolutions will be sent to the Senate for adoption.

Judge Joseph D. Bedle, the Governor elect of the State, has sent to Gov. Parker, and the Governor to-day received, his resignation as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The resignation is a brief and formal document, and fixes the date of the Judge's retirement on Monday next at noon. Gov. Parker indorsed his acceptance upon it, and filed it with the Secretary of State.

At noon on Tuesday Judge Bedle will take his seat as Governor, and extensive preparation are being made for a proper observance of the day. The Joint Committee of the two Houses, consisting of Senators Abbett, Hopkins, and Potts, and Assemblymen Gill, Woodruff, Toffey, Dodd, and Scovel, met this morning in Adjutant General Stryker's Office with reference to the occasion. Senator Hopkins presided, and Gen. Stryker acted as Secretary. The Adjutant General was directed to call out a part of the State Militia, but the full programme will not be made known till Monday. It is understood that there will be a grand street parade to the opera-house, where, at noon, the oath will be administered to the newly-elected Governor by Chief Justice Beasley, and the great seal of State delivered by Gov. Parker. Governor-elect Bedle will be introduced to the members of the Legislature, and afterward deliver his address. Tickets of admission will be issued to those desiring admission to the lower part of the Opera-house during the progress of the exercises.

SUSPENSION OF THE UNION BANK, JERSEY CITY.

IT IS BURDENED WITH WORTHLESS PAPER—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

People having business to transact with the Union Bank, on Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday were surprised at finding the doors locked, and the following notice posted in a conspicuous place:

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 13, 1875.

This bank is closed for business until further notice. By order of the Directors. W. A. DIXON, Cashier.

The news spread rapidly through the business portion of the City, but did not seem to create any very great sensation, the knowing ones apparently taking it as a matter of fact. When the fact of suspension became fully known a number of the depositors besieged the doors of the bank, and tried to gain admittance, but were unable to do so, although the President, Michael Sandford, and some of the Directors were inside engaged in an examination of the books. It is announced on the authority of the Directors that the cause of the suspension was the accumulation of a large amount of suspended paper, which had been taken under a former management, and some of which is of a doubtful character, while a great part is considered entirely worthless. The present management has been in existence only six months, and after hard struggling they have concluded that the above-mentioned paper was too great a burden to carry, and it would better subserve the interests of the depositors to suspend at once. Some of the other banks in the city held a meeting Tuesday evening, and generously decided to make a tender of aid to the Union Bank, but their proffer was declined, for the reason that it was not unanimous on the part of all the other banks. Mr. Sandford announces that, in a rough estimate, the liabilities will amount to about $85,000, and as the assets are greatly in excess of that amount the depositors will lose nothing. If there is any loss, he says, it will fall upon the stockholders, but it is a well-known fact that the stockholders need not assume the loss unless they so desire. The suspension was precipitated by the inability of the bank to realize on their securities, in consequence of which it was unable to meet its liabilities. It is stated authoritatively, however, that the assets are sufficiently ample to meet the liabilities as soon as they can be made available. According to an official statement made on the 5th of the present month, the financial condition of the bank was as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$241,806 03
Bonds and other securities		16,000 00
Furniture and fixtures		6,000 00
German-American Bank, New-York		28,527 00
Due from other banks		4,884 19
Cash items, bills, checks, &c.		28,008 69
Total		$325,226 02
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$150,000 00
Profit and loss for three months	$8,339 16	
Interest and discount for three months	51 60	
Exchange and premium for three months	1,021 20	9,411 96
Individual deposits		162,609 98
Due other banks		2,793 47
Tax dividends unpaid		410 61
Total		$325,226 02

From this it will be seen that only nine days ago there was due depositors $162,609 98, and to other banks $2,793 47. The worthless paper alluded to is included in the $241,000 of loans and discounts. The question of appointing a Receiver was taken into consideration, but the idea was abandoned, because it was suggested that the legal and other expenses would be detrimental to the interests of the stockholders by materially reducing the available assets. The President and Directors confidently assure the creditors of the bank that their claims will all be paid to the last dollar, if they will only have a little patience, and not precipitate matters by any hasty action. The Directors intend to hold a meeting Saturday, and decide upon a definite course of action.

SERIOUS STABBING CASES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Frederick Erbe, a German butcher, at No. 133 Greenwich street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of stabbing Anne Miller in the neck, at No. 97 Cedar street, where Anne resides. Erbe said "I was drunk, and don't know how it happened. I feel sorry." Oscar Fletcher, of No. 10 York street, was held in default of the same amount of bail on the charge of stabbing Clara Baker, who lives at the same place, in the side, on the 5th inst. Both women are now lying in Bellevue Hospital.

KEPT NO BOOKS.

A Boston "merchant" failed lately, owing over $20,000, when a committee of creditors waited upon him to investigate his affairs. In reply to their request for his books and papers, they were politely informed that he had never kept any books, but if they desired a list of the persons owing him, he thought he could easily furnish a list from memory—a statement which afterward proved to be true. It was also proved to the satisfaction of the committee that the debtor had proved to be a better collector than any of his creditors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jenny Jewell Hotchkiss will soon give dramatic recitals at Steinway Hall.

The Board of Apportionment will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Mayor's office.

Lent begins this year on the 10th of February, a much earlier period than usual. Easter comes on the 28th of March.

A classical soirée was given by the Professors of the Grand Conservatory of Music, at the Knabe Building, last evening.

Mayor Wickham was somewhat indisposed yesterday. He was suffering from a heavy cold, and left his office at 1 P. M.

The steamer Algeria took out yesterday 25,462 letters and thirty-eight bags of papers; the St. Laurent, 3,041 letters and two bags of papers.

The Bachelors' Club give their fourth annual soirée dansante at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26.

A bank of earth at Madison avenue and Sixty-first street, fell on John Hogan, of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, yesterday, and broke his left leg.

An unknown woman was found in an insensible condition in a vacant room at No. 9 Jersey street, yesterday morning, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

President Matsell has not yet submitted a written statement to Mayor Wickham in relation to the absence of policemen from the Cooper Institute meeting.

Ninety-five policemen were on trial for trivial offenses before Police Commissioners Voorhis and Matsell, yesterday. None of the cases deserve special mention.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have concluded a contract with the Compressed Wire Company for putting up six thousand additional miles of wire.

Messrs. Hartnett & Flanigan, lawyers, recovered a judgment in the Superior Court, yesterday, for $1,692 50 against Andrew J. Garvey, for professional services.

The Saratoga and the College Rowing Associations are discussing the building of a railroad to the lake, so that future regattas may be attended with less of inconvenience than preceding ones.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin has been unanimously elected President of the New-York Free Medical College for Women, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. V. C. Smith, M. D.

A decision rendered by Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, holds that George W. Niles, a practicing attorney, had been disbarred by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The following persons were elected Directors of the Sea Cliff Steam-boat Company: H. Du Bois, W. Duryea, O. N. Payne, J. E. Cornell, L. A. Battershall, H. L. Richardson, I. Falconer, J. S. Fountain, and W. Truslow.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of "The Fraternals" for the ensuing year: Robert L. Crawford, President; George W. Shreve, Vice President; H. A. Daomast, Secretary; and Valentine Hammann, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Drum Majors' Association took place last Sunday at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: N. T. Jenks, President; C. Tusch, Vice President; G. W. Brown, Treasurer; E. McIntyre, Secretary.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Edward L. Donnelly, Ambrose K. Ely, and William J. Osborn Commissioners to "condemn" and estimate and award the value of some property in Dover street, to be used for the purposes of the New-York Bridge Company.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have ordered that the school-ship Mercury be got ready for sea immediately. Friday in each week has been fixed upon for the free trips of the steam-boat to Blackwell's, Ward's, and Hart's Islands. She will leave the pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street at 1:30 P. M.

Samuel Stephenson and Thomas McCullough were held in $1,000 bail each, by Justice Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. They were caught by Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, on Tuesday night, with $1,000 worth of tobacco in their possession. The property was stolen from the store of John Miller, No. 111 Stanton street.

At the annual meeting of the Rural Club of New-York, the following officers were elected: Samuel B. Parsons, President; Vice Presidents—C. T. Hulburd, F. M. Hexamer, D. D. T. Moore; Executive Committee—Frank D. Curtis, A. B. Crandell, P. T. Quinn, C. Y. Beach, S. S. Shethar; H. T. Williams, Treasurer; Robert J. Dodge, Secretary.

Jane Connolly, aged twenty-three, was yesterday committed, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at $44, from the residence of her mistress, Mrs. Augustine E. Protin, No. 958 Sixth avenue. A portion of the stolen articles were found in Jane's trunk, and she confessed her guilt.

The Board of Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, at their meeting on Tuesday, concluded to offer for sale $2,500,000 of the seven per cent. gold bonds of the company at par. The funds thus to be accumulated are to be used to pay the floating debt and accruing coupons on mortgage bonds of the company. These gold bonds were offered at twenty-five on Tuesday.

The Captain of the Park Police has furnished to the Commissioners a denial of a statement published a few days ago in a morning paper to the effect that a lady had been assaulted on the ice in Central Park, and that the parties committing the offense had been arrested by citizens and handed over to the Park Police. He says that no such transaction occurred.

A prominent New-York life insurance company, in a recent publication giving a list of gentlemen who hold policies on their lives, puts down Alexander T. Stewart as insured for one hundred thousand dollars. We are authorized to state that there is not and never has been any insurance whatever on Mr. Stewart's life, and that the list in this respect is erroneous.

The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company held its annual election yesterday. The following Directors were chosen: George Law, George Law, Jr., William H. Hays, Jacob Hays, James Murphy, Joseph H. Godwin, Timothy Townsend, Jesse A. Marshall, Chauncey A. Waterbury, Frederick E. Mather, Stephen H. Herriman, James Affleck, Francisco Bianchi.

The Commissioners of Public Parks received bids yesterday for the supply of 500 tons of coal to the department for the year. Five tenders were sent in, the lowest being that of Caldwell, Weston & Co., No. 111 Broadway, who offered to supply 100 tons of egg coal at $5 65 per ton, and 400 tons of grate coal at $5 55, the ton in each instance containing 2,240 pounds. The contract has not yet been awarded.

Most of the bank elections yesterday resulted in the retention of all or most of the old Directors. The Bank of New-York, German-American National, Park, and Tradesmen's Banks re-elected their former board without change. The National Broadway Bank, Market Bank, and American Exchange Bank each changed but a single name. Cornelius N. Bliss, William Lottimer, and James Stuart were elected Directors of the Fourth National Bank.

Arrangements for the Infant Asylum Ball to-night have been completed on a scale that will prove satisfactory to the most exacting. Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, or at the following places: Mrs. Dr. Wooster, No. 115 East Thirtieth street; Mr. L. M. Bates, No. 451 Broadway; Mrs. James Barrow, No. 32 West Thirty-second street, and boxes may be obtained of Mrs. C. L. Collins, No. 34 West Thirty-eighth street.

The New-York Sunday Normal Class for all Sunday-school teachers will commence its sessions at Dr. Crosby's Church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, to-morrow evening. Rev. John H. Vincent, D.D., a clergyman of much biblical culture, will preside, and the meeting will doubtless prove one of the most interesting and instructive of the series. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. A. D. Vail, Thomas Bond, and William H. Phillips, Committee on Classes.

At the annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, William Otis Munroe; First Vice President, H. H. Smith; Second Vice President, Edwin Dobbs; Secretary, Thomas Earle; Treasurer, Daniel D. Wight. This society, which was founded in 1782, has now 600 members, and for the past few years $10,000 has been annually appropriated as a "building fund," and now it is contemplated building a large building for the society. This building is to be 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, and will cost $500,000. A committee are now looking out for a suitable location.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracey, W. L. Scott, James A. Cowing, A. S. Barnes, David Dows, F. H. Tows, William L. Wallace, A. H. Barney, John H. Hall, Davis Terrance, and Harney Kennedy. The present officers—Milton Courtright, President; James A. Coning, Secretary and Treasurer—were re-elected. The company has now three gangs of men at work continuing the track from Thirty-fourth street to Fifty-ninth street. A number of "turnouts" are also now being made at proper distances along the track, so as to reach every station in the route once in every ten minutes.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, of the City of New-York, was held at their Winter club-rooms, Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected for 1875: President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice President, William H. Webster; Secretary, J. T. Fryer; Treasurer, Henry H. Sproull; Financial Secretary, George F. Doak; Captain, John E. Eustis; Lieutenant, George Roahr; Board of Trustees, Philip C. Benjamin, J. B. Horner, R. S. Orcutt, A. B. Cross, and F. H. Clark. The past Presidents of the Atalantas have been Messrs. Livingston, Nichols, Peverelly, Avis, Curtis, Dyer, Webster, Swan, Hay, and Banks. The meeting was very fully attended, and the annual reports were very satisfactory to the members.

BROOKLYN.

Controller Powell transferred $300,000 yesterday to the County Treasurer for county expenses.

The Special Term of the City Court is being held in the Supreme Court rooms by Justice Reynolds.

During the week ending Saturday, the 9th inst., 244 deaths occurred. Of these 17 resulted from diphtheria.

The receipts of the Park Commission for December, 1874, as shown by the financial statement of the Secretary, were $55,464 74; expenditures, $43,915 18.

Detective John C. Woolsake, of the Fourth Precinct, was yesterday fined five days' pay by the Police Commissioners, and ordered back to patrol duty, for having clubbed and arrested Mr. Silas Tuttle, of No. 123 Willoughby avenue, without sufficient cause.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Lynch's liquor-store, in Henderson street, Jersey City, was entered by a burglar Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of cigars and liquors. The burglar was seen by a man standing in the hallway adjoining the store, and chase given, but he succeeded in making his escape out of a rear door and over a fence. The plunder was all found in the hallway.

A NEW-JERSEY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A suit for breach of promise, the damages being laid at $25,000, was commenced yesterday in the Essex County (N. J.) Court, Judge Depue presiding. Miss Grace Plummer is plaintiff and Charles W. Compton defendant. The testimony produced for the plaintiff was to the effect that in January, 1873, Compton commenced to keep company with Miss Plummer, and paid her special attention about a year and four months. During that time he placed a diamond ring on her finger on one occasion, in the presence of the whole family, and on another occasion a plain gold ring, which he told her to wear for one year. When he was in Europe a regular correspondence was kept up between them. Some of Compton's letters were read, but they were confined chiefly to descriptions of scenery, and contained no more endearing term than "My dear Gracie." After his return from Europe he made a verbal engagement of marriage with her, but subsequently broke it, and took the diamond ring from her. He then bestowed his affections on another lady, and married her.

SIXTY THOUSAND CHILDREN GROWING UP IN IGNORANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Deputy Constable appointed to look after the children employed in the factories in this State, has presented his report to the Governor. He declares that in Massachusetts there are 60,000 children growing up in ignorance, in consequence of their employment at too early an age, and too exclusively in factories.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Cattle active; receipts, 3,200 head; market firm under favorable advices; full prices; tending upward: fair to good Steers, $4 50@$5 60; choice Steers, $5 85@$6 20; extra to extra prime, $6 50@$7 12½; shipments, 1,600 head. Live Hogs weak; receipts, 38,000 head; declined 10c.@20c.; market fairly active at the decline; closed dull and easy: the sales ranged from $5 85@$7 25; Medium and Light, $6@$6 60; Heavy, $6 50@$7 10; few sold below $6 25, or above $7; shipments, 6,000. Sheep heavy; firm; Common to Good, $3@$5 25; receipts, 2,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Thomas Gaff, Frederick Simpson, W. B. Bourn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates Tower, Nathan Straus, George E. Scott, Miss Mary E. Morton, Madame Cheneviere, Miss Hill, Miss E. Hale, John Waterhouse, C. M. Morton, Sheldon Collins, Wm. Parkinson, Mrs. Bolton and son, J. A. Cameron, George Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Brunt Kissam, Louis Wuarin, T. K. Bolton, Thomas Richardson, P. G. Keary, J. Fitzpatrick, W. P. Scott, E. M. Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ely, W. P. Lee, Mrs. Peabody, H. Bussell, R. H. Macy, H. J. Trotter, Sir Keith G. Jackson, W. D. Holt, H. Thomson, J. Rubbach, Lady Milton and three children, V. B. Samuel.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Wales Tucker, Mrs. Wales Tucker, Andre Reynal, Mrs. A. Gradok, Eugene F. Aucaigne, B. Jaworski, Capt. M. Boutes, Mr. and Mrs. Verinque and two children, Mrs. Picot, Master Picot, Mrs. A. Sergent, Evriaud Des Vergnes, Mr. Legrand, Mrs. E. B. Conden, Joseph Fraser, Wm. S. Dalton, Chas. Ebna, Mrs. Buchonnel, T. Williams, Wm. Hughes, Mrs. Richard and child, Mme. Margaret Weldeball, L. Riegel, Mrs. L. Riegel, Mr. and Mrs. Coppens, Nicholas Peter, L. Guillaume, Antoine Delpeyron, J. Forestie, Louis Menard, Mrs. Lucie Grange, P. Paasson, William Salem, Jules Delaunay, Mr. Gourlot, Miss Josephine Loevengnth, Francis Mirondot, Mrs. Frances Mirondot, Jules Deber, Mrs. Catherine Grissard, A. Viale, Victor Stas, William Ballbach, A. Fiaut.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.—Miss Jane Moore, Miss Ellen Jackson, H. A. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brossard, H. D. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Crawshay and child, James Fraser, W. R. Briggs, M. J. McNally, Henry Pimlott, T. Viller, J. C. Viller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bliven.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Tracey and infant, A. Orsbach, J. W. Sushong, W. Carleton, John S. Keelin, E. Williams, S. Tibler and Mrs. J. C. Cox, John W. Lindsay, William Magrath.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets....4:57 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:16 | Gov.Island...1:05 | Hell Gate....2:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Nevada, (Br.,) Brass, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Mornes, (Swed.,) Lundberg, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; Germania, (Port.,) Gaveano, Oporto, Hagemeyar & Faure; Fiora, (Norw.,) Pederson, Belfast, Ireland, Tetens & Bockmann; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Dollar, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Canada, (Br.,) Wood, Havana, J. De Rivera & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Dec. 23, with mdse. and 13 cabin and 55 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales with dangerous head sea; Dec. 30, lat. 48 47, lon. 34 40, passed a German brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; Jan. 1, lat. 47 42, lon. 37 09, an English brigantine, painted green, do.; 2d, lat. 46 41, lon. 38 57, met a bark-rigged steam-ship supposed to be a Cunard steam-ship, bound W.; 6th, lat. 42 51, lon. 51 08, a four-masted steam-ship ahead, do.; 10th, lat. 41 22, lon. 64 44, passed a White Star steamship bound E.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 2, and S. W. Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. Baker. The W. M. was incorrectly reported arr. 11th.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Ocean King, (new, 2,400 tons,) Freeman, Kennebunk 4 ds., in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship Arundel Castle, (Br.,) Fulton, London, W. D. Morgan.

Bark Otac Mibo, (Aus.,) Catticich, Cebu 126 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 17, and crossed the equator Dec. 15 in lon. 30 30; had variable weather; Dec. 13, lat. 4 25 S., lon. 25 W., exchanged signals with a British ship showing letters M.J.G.Q., bound S.

Bark Grace, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Wade, Hamburg 70 ds., with mdse. to Heney & Parker. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; started cut-water and split sails; was 28 ds. west of the Banks.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast and one passenger to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Fernandina 14 ds., with lumber to E. G. Brown & Co.; vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gloucester, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. Willie Langdon, Collins, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. E. L. Smith, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate M. Hilton, Fisk, Boston.

Schr. Clara G. Loud, Welt, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Laura Messer, Gregory, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Reed, Summer's Point, N. J., in ballast to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, light East; foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; Algeria, for Liverpool; Steinman, for Antwerp; State of Nevada, for Glasgow; City of Houston, for Galveston; Manhattan, for Charleston; (steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool, anchored off Fort Hamilton.)

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 13.—Arr. 11th, brig Henry B. Cleavers, Portland; schrs. Eva C. Yates, do.; E. A. Harrison, Mobile; J. C. Read, Portland.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 13.—Arr. 10th, brig Dobbie, (Br.,) Halifax; schr. Algena, Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Arr. brig Lewis Clark, Philadelphia. Sld. steamers City of Havana, from New-York, for Vera Cruz; Algeria, (Sp.,) New-Orleans; schr. Olive Crosby, Matanzas.

Sld. 13th, barks Cienfuegos and James E. Ward; Matanzas; J. R. Stea, (Br.,) Baltimore; Tres Auroras, (Sp.,) New-Orleans; brig Chili, (Sp.,) Charleston.

HAMBURG, Jan. 12.—Arr. bark Chalmetta, Enderberry Island, via Queenstown.

ST. IAGO, Jan. 12.—Arr. bark Martin W. Britt, Cardiff.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Sld. for the United States, J. Gamewell, Island Home, Virginia, Crono, and Ceres.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Draupner, Mindet, Tamerlane, and Gagna.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Isaac Webb, Sales, Frederika and Carolina, J. L. Wickwire, and Maria Lauretta.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Polar Star, Maggie Chapman, Hebe, Ganges, Prot Dubrovacki, and Loch Fleet. Also arr. out, Francesco Paolo.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Tyrian, Capt. Lawson, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. here to-day.

CARDIFF, Jan. 13—A. M.—Sld. steam-ship Glamorgan, Laybourne, for New-York.